

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXV., NO. 92.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., second-class matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, \$1.00
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chinery of every description made to
order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 15, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital Val Bid Ask

MANUFACTURERS.

O. Brewer & Co. 1,000,000 100

SUGAR.

Ewa 9,000,000 20 23 24

Honolulu 1,000,000 100

Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. 2,500,000 20 23 24

Hawaiian Sugar Co. 2,000,000 20 23 24

Honolulu 2,000,000 20 23 24

Kahuku 500,000 100

Kamalo Sugar Co. 250,000 20 23 24

Kihel Plant. Co. 1,000,000 100

Koloa 1,000,000 100

Kona Sugar Co. 500,000 100

MANUFACTURERS.

Manuel & Co. 405,000 100

McBryde & Co. 1,000,000 100

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WINDS AND WAVES RULE WATERFRONT

The Doric Did Not Dare Go Out Until Daylight.

ROUGH EXPERIENCES OF THE TUGS FEARLESS AND ELEU YESTERDAY

Kona Storm to Celebrate Kalakaua's Birthday.—Captain Cameron Nearly Goes to the Coast Against His Will— Yachts Are Damaged.

ALL yesterday the Kona storm raged. It is raging yet, and according to all the old weather prophets on the waterfront, it is bound to continue for three or four days. From late Wednesday night, at about the time that the Doric was booked to leave for San Francisco, right on through the day up to the present time, the furious south-east winds prevailed and had things pretty much their own way at sea, along the shore, on the windward side of this island as well as on this side.

What tales of rough experiences incoming vessels will have to tell of the fury of wind and waves remain to be heard. It was quite rough enough in the harbor and in the channel yesterday to satisfy the most exacting lover of stormy times and it has been several years since Honolulu has been visited by such a windstorm.

As the great waves around the mouth of the channel rose to threatening heights and dashed in mighty strength over the unseen and treacherous bar, rolling and breaking and booming, dashing their spray high into the air, the old natives along the waterfront shook their heads and prophesied still rougher weather for to-day, for, they said, to-day is the birthday of the King and on every birthday of the King the winds and the waves vie with each other in producing a magnificent spectacle to his glory, an awe-inspiring scene which legend and ancient story attribute to the gods who are supposed to celebrate the birthdays of Hawaiian kings in such royal style.

To-day is the birthday of King Kalakaua; this in itself is sufficient of an explanation of the condition of the weather to the minds of the older Hawaiians.

But the haole sailor thinks naught of all this as he strains every muscle and makes every effort to bring his vessel safely into the harbor through the narrow channel while the angry breakers roar and the fierce Kona rages at his heels, or attempts, with the laboring tug, to assist the ponderous ocean steamer out of the harbor on her way to open sea bound for the Coast.

To look at the breakers from the waterfront, it seemed that there was no mouth to the channel at all. It seemed rather that one continuous line of towering water and boiling foam guarded the harbor, unwilling to allow the entrance or exit of any vessels.

Buoys were torn from their moorings and sent wandering through the shallow waters that hid the coral reefs, vessels lying at anchor in naval row tugged threateningly at their hawsers as if anxious to make a sudden dash for the wharfs, small sailing craft, rowboats and pleasure boats of all descriptions were tossed hither and thither on the restless, choppy surface of the waters of the harbor.

None dared venture outside either on pleasure bent or for business purposes. Japanese fishing boats lay safely sheltered from the storm behind the boat-houses.

Several little yachts have been seriously damaged as a result of being badly pounded in a general mixup near the boat-houses during the dark hours of yesterday morning while the storm was at its height. A pilot boat was also a sufferer and a couple of the boat boys were slightly battered into the bargain.

The steamship Doric, which arrived from the Orient Wednesday morning, thirty-six hours behind time on account of the storm, and which was booked to leave at 11 o'clock the same night for San Francisco, remained in port until 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Captain Smith refused to take his vessel out while the storm was raging, very wisely deciding to wait until daylight so that he could see what he was doing. When daylight came the Doric was all ready for sea. The tug Eleu was on hand to pull her away from the wharf. But the Eleu reckoned without the power of the wind.

The wind simply gale the great hulk of the Doric to the Pacific Mail wharf and kept her there despite the vigorous and continued efforts of the Eleu.

Finding that the strength of the Eleu was not sufficient to move the Doric the Fearless was called upon to go to the business. The powerful sea-going tug took hold of the big liner, gave a long pull and a strong pull and finally succeeded in shifting the Doric from the wharf. The Doric got her nose pointed

with the wind, and picking up Pilot Cameron, started through the channel. She had to be very careful and those on shore watched her progress with great interest. She got outside without any trouble but lost the pilotboat, which was trailing along behind, just before the mouth of the channel was reached. It seems that the line holding the pilot boat was suddenly lost astern after crushing up against the iron side of the big vessel. One side of the pilot boat was badly injured and two of the boys were slightly bruised by being thrown around in the boat. The injury to the boat was not serious enough to make her take water to any extent and at first the boys were for going outside the harbor after the Doric to get Captain Cameron who had been left aboard. This was found to be impossible, however, on account of the tremendous waves which were rushing into the channel and mingling with the breakers on the reef until the mouth of the channel and the reef seemed to be one. So the pilot boat was compelled to put back and the pilot was left aboard the Doric to take a trip to San Francisco unless he was taken off by one of the tugs.

The captain of the Doric did not realize that the pilot boat had been lost until the steamer was outside of the harbor headed for the open sea. Then the pilot made known his desire to go ashore, looked for his boat and found it gone. The Doric was headed back towards the mouth of the channel and a signal for a tug to go out immediately was hoisted. The Eleu, seeing the signal started right away for the Doric, thinking that something had happened to her machinery or that the vessel had perhaps gone onto the reef.

The intentions of the Eleu were all right but she is not a sea-going tug and when she started to buck against the great waves and the fierce winds it was plainly seen that, if she succeeded in getting to the Doric at all, she would have an exceedingly rough time of it. She started out bravely enough but hardly had she gotten to the middle of the channel before the full force of the storm struck her. First she stood on her stern, it seemed as if the waters pushed her bows out of the water, then the next moment it seemed that she was trying to dive beneath the surface of the ocean as she practically stood upon her head and shook the water from her after deck. This, at first, merely amused the people who were watching on the waterfront, but when a little later it was seen that the Eleu was being pounded by tons and tons of water which fell upon her decks and

HORSE NEARLY KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE LAST NIGHT

FALLEN electric light and telephone wires at the corner of Liliha and School streets almost electrocuted a hack horse belong to driver Harub of hack 236 last night at 9 o'clock. A Chinese store was almost set on fire and a series of accidents were averted by the prompt and heroic action of the police and several citizens.

Ed. McInerney while walking toward Nuuanu street on School street discovered that a large algeroba tree had fallen across the street, carrying with it several wires. A hack was coming behind him, the driver evidently not knowing the danger. Mr. McInerney shouted to him to drive on the left hand side of the street. At the time he saw that a telephone pole had also fallen and his wires were entangled with those of the Government electric light. The telephone wires were not touching the electric light wires at that time and Mr. McInerney lifted them so that the horse and hack could pass under. Instead of obeying his injunction the driver went to the right and was about 40 feet away when he saw sparks flying and sputtering from the iron shoes of the horse. The horse fell down apparently dead.

A telephone message was sent to the Police Station for assistance. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Captain Fox and an officer went to the scene and found Mr. McInerney trying to cut the telephone wires with a hatchet. The officers prevailed upon him to stop his dangerous action as there was a short circuit with a heavy voltage which would have killed a man had it made the journey through him. The electric light company was telephoned and asked to shut off that current in that circuit.

Superintendent Cochran of the telephone company responded to a call and rendered valuable assistance in disentangling the wires. Mr. McInerney procured a pair of insulated pliers and cut the wires around the horse and freed him from further contact with the electricity. Superintendent Cochran managed to clear the telephone wires from those of the electric company by throwing a rope over them and pulling them away. In doing this one of the wires dropped down upon the corrugated iron roof of a Chinese store and the entire neighborhood was treated to a brilliant display of pyrotechnics. The street was lighted up by a glare as great as a dozen arc lamps could have given.

After getting this wire clear Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth feared that the store might have caught fire. After repeated knockings on the door the latter was opened. An investigation of the interior of the front portion showed that nothing had taken fire. They went to the rear and knocked several times and smashed in two doors in their quest and found the Oriental proprietor calmly sleeping despite the terrific noise about him. When awakened he caught sight of the police stars on Chillingworth's breast and made no protest against the breaking of his slumbers and mildly proceeded to patch up the shattered doors.

Dr. Rowatt, veterinarian, was called by telephone and after working upon the apparently lifeless animal and injecting drugs into him, he finally got him to his feet. The horse staggered and gasped and finally became quite docile.

STORM ABATING.

The wind died down about midnight, although the sea continued to be exceedingly rough. It is thought that the severe storm which has been raging for the past few days has about blown itself out.

At times nothing was to be seen of the Eleu but her smokestack. The great waves swept her decks from stem to stern and burst into the captain's room, drenching his belongings. Her plucky captain kept up the one-sided fight with the elements, however, until it was impossible for him to take his tug any further out. The Eleu would not answer her helm and was in great danger of going on the reef. There was nothing for it but to turn back, and this was finally managed, and the Eleu came plunging on her homeward way with the wind roaring at her heels, and every man aboard drenched to the skin, and a good amount of water in her hold.

Meanwhile the pilot was still aboard the Doric and had to be brought ashore. Then the Fearless started out. It was a test of strength, and sea-ward bound, Captain Cameron of the Fearless fully realized this fact. But he had the greatest confidence in his boat and started to the Doric, determined to come back with the pilot or to stay outside himself. If the Fearless had been called to go out slowly she would have managed it without taking much water aboard, but she was in a hurry, for it must be remembered that it was not yet known why the Doric had signalled for a tug. Captain Cameron did not know but what the Doric was in some great danger and needed his assistance. He took speed, taking sea after sea aboard. The water piled up against her bow and broke all over her decks and, in breaking, the wind took the spray and tossed it all over the tug until nothing could be seen of her except the top of her smokestack. The Fearless took aboard just as much water as the Eleu but she was better able to stand it, and although her upper works were buffeted by the heavy seas, she went through it all right and finally arrived within a safe distance of the waiting Doric.

The captain of the Doric wanted Brokaw to take his tug right alongside the Doric so that the pilot could get aboard by the rope ladder. Captain Brokaw knew better than that, however, for to have taken the Fearless alongside the big steamer, the sea was running at the time would have been to smash a hole in the side of the Doric. So the tug lay to while a boat was lowered from the Doric and the pilot was sent aboard the Fearless. Then the Doric stood out to sea and the Fearless followed her. The Fearless, with Captain Cameron aboard, who had come very near taking a trip to San Francisco.

In the small hours of yesterday morning there was a great tangling up among the little yachts lying at anchor near the boat houses. They were blown together and badly mixed up, banging one against the other, and injuring one another more or less seriously. Young's steam launch, the Water Witch, was driven ashore, and the Bonnie Dundee was almost chewed up by the pounding which she received while lying near the boat houses. The Bonnie Dundee was moved over to the Navy wharf and made fast to one of the coal barges. La Paloma was damaged considerably, and will need extensive repairs.

The young brothers, who live right near the boat houses, were up all Wednesday night trying to save the little yachts from breaking each other up. One of them swam out to one of the yachts and took her to a place of safety; they also rescued Young's steam launch from the beach, where it was in danger of going to pieces as it was being bumped up and down with no gentle force.

(Continued on Page 5.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH A SUCCESS AT LAST

Messages Are Sent From This Island Over to Molokai.

HONORS FOR EXPERT GRAY

Experiments Yesterday Proved System was Allright.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

YOU can say to all the world that the wireless telegraph system in the Hawaiian Islands is an unqualified success," said Manager F. J. Cross of the company to an advertiser representative last night. "Between Kaimuki and Molokai absolute communication by the wireless telegraph has been established."

Manager Cross wore a smile of triumph last evening. After months of struggling with the mysterious forces which Signor Marconi discovered and meeting with skepticism at every hand of late, he has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts have been crowned with success.

Not only has the wireless communication been established between the islands of Oahu and Molokai, but the rest of the Islands—Maui, Lanai and Hawaii are linked by the mysterious electrical waves which will make it possible for all to put themselves in communication with their friends hundreds of miles away in very short time.

On Monday afternoon Expert-in-Chief Gray and his assistants were flying a kite from a wagon at Wai'alae. A set of wireless telegraph instruments were in the wagon. The kite was provided with a wire point. Mr. Gray was endeavoring to put the kite wire and the station at Kaimuki, not far distant into active communication with each other.

Suddenly the delicate instrument began to tick. At last success was at hand. The paper reel began to move under the needle automatically and the written character of the Morse Continental code began to appear before the straining eyes of the expert and his assistants. Gradually the characters were formed and as the period was ticked off, Mr. Gray read:

"I have received your last six messages."

Expert Gray thought it was his assistant, Mr. Pletts, who is in charge of the Kaimuki instrument. He placed his fingers on the sending key and inquired if Pletts was sending the message. Mr. Pletts replied "No, I think it is Hobbs."

Mr. Hobbs was in attendance on the Molokai instrument near Lae o Ka Laau point. Mr. Gray directed his energies to attracting the attention of the Molokai instrument, and at 4:30 p. m. back came the message from Hobbs and the wireless telegraph had come to stay.

Then the little instrument began ticking its message in dots and dashes on the thin, narrow strip of paper which slowly unreeled from the big spool. All was quiet. The experts knew the code and read the characters off at a glance. Foot after foot of the paper was reeled off automatically, dots and dashes intermingling in an apparently unreadable string.

Six feet or more had been printed when a final period was recorded and the instrument stopped. The expert tore off the six feet of paper and with pencil filled in the letters designated by the cabalistic characters. When he had concluded the message was a ludicrous one.

Expert Hobbs is a humorist. Despite the serious situation brought about by the success of one of the most marvelous inventions of the 19th century, yet the very first authentic message flashed through the air from Molokai to Oahu was a funny one, occasioned by Mr. Hobbs' experiences with Manager Cross' Chinese cook. The message was directed to Mrs. Cross and read:

"To Mrs. Cross: Kindly kill Ah Sam for me because he did not pack up that small box nor the tin opener. My congratulations on your getting the first Molokai-Kaimuki wireless message."

"T. E. HOBBS."

Thus the Molokai channel, more than forty miles wide, was bridged in five seconds, for the replies were made within that short space of time. Manager Cross was informed as quickly as possible of the results of the experiments with the kite, and the Kaimuki station and preparations were made for the second test which took place yesterday morning. Among those present when the test was made were Mrs. Cross, Manager Cross, Experts Gray and Pletts, and W. E. Farrington, secretary of the Wireless Telegraph Company.

Mr. Gray opened up the instrument and sent the call for the Molokai station. A wait of a minute or two passed

and he called again. Within fifteen seconds a reply came from Expert Hobbs. The time was taken by Mr. Farrington, who, watch in hand, waited for the responsible ticking in the receiver. The message read:

"Who are you, and how are you?" This was the first time Manager Cross had heard the Kaimuki instrument in connection with the one across the channel, and he became as enthusiastic as a boy. He threw his hat in the air and demonstrated his pleasure by allowing a smile to lighten up his worried features, for months of unsuccessful attempts to make the system work have worried him.

A return message was sent to Mr. Hobbs telling him that the Kaimuki station was "talking," and telling him who were in attendance.

"Good morning to Mr. and Mrs. Cross," was the distinct answer read on the white tape. It came over the 200 feet of two and one-half inch by steam leaving this afternoon. Thus it was established that the wireless telegraph was not a toy or an amusement, but had a commercial value beyond computation.

Expert Gray stated an explanation of the successful tests that the heavy rains of the past month have caused the entire Kaimuki district to become damp, thus giving the wires a wet grounding place, and accounting for the present success. Despite this he says it would never do to leave the poles and instrument in its present location. He told Mr. Cross that it should be moved down near the seashore so that

DEFENDER IN PEKING SIEGE

**Capt. J. T. Myers
Passenger On
Doric.**

**HE TELLS ABOUT
HIS EXPERIENCES**

**One of the First Ordered to Re-
lief of Foreigners in the
City.**

Boxers" was the reply. "But when we were attacked by thousands of Imperial troops, wearing the Imperial uniform, it certainly looked as if others than the Boxers were our enemies. Why we captured banners which bore the names of Imperial regiments."

Yes, the Chinese are pretty good fighters, but then to a very large extent, they were fanatics who attacked us. They had an idea, at first, that they were protected by supernatural power against the weapons of the white man, when they found out that they had to pay for every inch gained, however, with the lives of many of their number, their faith in their own invulnerability was considerably affected. Good gracious, if they were anywhere near as good fighters as the white man they would have overcome us without any doubt with their vastly superior numbers."

THE NEWS OF JAPAN.

Lunatic Throws Clogs at an Imperial Carriage.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 27.—An episode, which came like a bolt from the blue because it is what was thought to be the least likely thing to happen in Japan, and because it is not in accordance with the spirit of unsullied loyalty and deep reverence with which we all regard the Imperial family in this country, happened on Wednesday morning. According to the reports made by news agencies, the outrage appears to be as follows. At about half-past 10 o'clock the carriage conveying Her Majesty the Empress and suite was passing by the building of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Yawasu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, proceeding to the Hama Detached Palace, when a young man emerged from the crowd of spectators and threw one of his gata, or clogs, at the Imperial carriage just passing. The object missed the carriage and hit the third carriage in the procession, occupied by Viscount Kawaguchi, Chief Steward to the Empress. The crazy youth then hurled his purse after the clog but struck nothing. The offender was arrested in the act of picking up a stone to throw, and on investigation it became known that his name was Iwasaburo Kageyama, that he was 22 years old and a native of Ushikawa village, Yana district, in the province of Mikawa. He had been a guest at the Tanakaya, an inn near Shimobashi station, since the night immediately preceding the incident, and there is some evidence to show that he is not sane. It is stated that he presented himself at the Sakashita Gate leading to the Imperial Palace on the 11th inst. and expressed a wish to see the Minister of the Household. The Court policeman addressed, perceiving that something was evidently wrong with the mind of the applicant, took him to the Bakusaku police box. The young man then made this remarkable utterance. He was of Imperial parentage, he said, and intended to interview the Minister of the Household so that he might be treated as he deserved. The Court policeman then said that he had to do with a genuine lunatic and bade him go his own way. It is also reported that he called at the Tokio Fu of the following morning, shortly before he committed his offense, and made some representation revealing his mental derangement.

SOLICITUDE OF EMPEROR.

After the ceremony of the Ministerial installation had been performed on Friday last (the 19th) at the Court, Marquis Tokudomi, Lord Keeper of the Seals, formally communicated to the new Ministers the following Imperial message: "His Majesty has ordered me to inform you that being subjected to so small an affair in view of the eventful state of affairs both internal and external, he expects you to discharge your grave duty in cordial harmony, so that the solicited weighing on his august mind may be lightened."

This was the first occasion, we are told, for such words to be conveyed to the Cabinet Ministers simultaneously with their nomination. We may well conceive indeed with what grave anxiety the Emperor must have followed the course of events at home and abroad during the past month.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Tokio Kyo, the Salvationist organ published by Col. Henry Bullard after having overstepped its legitimate sphere of discussion, in other words, for having discussed current politics, the magazine in question being a non-political journal in the eye of the law. The Shinjyo, published in Nagano-ken by one Ichiji Tachibana, has also been suppressed for a similar offense.

The Formosan aborigines attacked on the 11th inst. Kuroda, Eiyosaku-Shinkai-sho, and killed Mr. Minosuke and another, both being officials of Tai-chu-fu, and a coolie. The police of Tai-chu-fu, to the rescue, but the insurgents made an obstinate resistance, and it was only after one hour of bloody fighting that they were repelled. It is said these aborigines came from Rookugasha.

It is stated that the Government has decided to remove the Japanese students now staying at Vladivostok at the Government's expense to learn the Russian language, to European Russia, that is, to Moscow or St. Petersburg. The step has been found advisable, as the moral atmosphere of Vladivostok is not considered good for the character of the students.

Precious Babies.

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

The boring of a well for the Salt Lake Home by McAndrew Bros., has been successful. They struck a big flow of clear water.

PIRATES IN CHINA

They Seize a French Launch.

GENERAL CHINESE NEWS

Lunatic Attacks an Imperial Procession in Japan—A Pest in Rice Fields.

HONGKONG, Oct. 20.—A daring case of piracy was reported to the police on Sunday morning, 14th inst., by Messrs. Seoufort & Co. of Hongkong, the owners of the Nau Chau, a steam launch flying the French flag and plying between Hongkong and Kwanchauwan.

It seems that she left Kwanchauwan at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. with the passengers (six of whom turned out to be pirates) and a cargo of cotton yarn and other commodities and fourteen boxes of specie containing \$32,000. The crew numbered eighteen men and boys.

At 12:30 a. m. on the 13th inst., when at a place called Mong Chan, which is 112.25 east and 20.40 north on the chart, two of the passengers who had come on board with a box containing four carpenters' axes, professing to be carpenters, attacked the commodore, the assistant commodore, and the cook, as they were sleeping in the cabin, inflicting serious injuries upon them with their axes. At the same time three of the other passengers rushed on to the bridge and made an onslaught upon the captain (a Chinaman), the pilot, the steersman and a sailor. The sailor closed with one of the assailants, wrested an axe from him, and having struck him a blow, threw him overboard. The sailor was subsequently found shot dead. The captain and the others who were on the bridge were pressed forward, and the steersman was thrown into the sea. Neither he nor the pirate whom the sailor pitched overboard, the water were seen afterwards, and the all probability both were drowned. The captain and others having been secured in the hatch forward, the pirates got possession of four loaded Winchester rifles and a revolver and turned their attention to the engine room. The firemen, having heard the scuffling, were coming on deck when they were met with a volley, one of them, named Leung Tai Yau, being shot dead. Having disarmed the engine room crew, the pirates forced the engine to reverse, the eccentric rods to run the water out of the boiler, and to sever the steering chain. There is also a cut in the connecting rod of the steering chain opposite the engine room, this having apparently been done with a chisel with the object of disabling the steering. The part of the machinery thus moved was thrown overboard, this being done from following the pirates on their leaving the launch.

At about this time a junk which was crowded with men came alongside, the men speaking Cantonese and the Saan dialect. Shots were fired from the junk at the two boats hanging on the davits, and being riddled with bullets the boats were rendered useless.

At 5 a. m. on the 13th inst. the pirates having evidently gone away in the junk by then, the engine room crew came on deck. They released the men who had been secured in the hatch forward, removing some long spikes with which the hatch had been fastened down, and the anchor, and then turned their attention to the engine. The latter was not totally, and the launch was able to proceed slowly on her way to Hongkong.

It was found that the pirates had made a fine haul, having gone away with all the specie, four Winchester rifles and a revolver, a cask of liquor brandy, an aneroïd, a binocular and clothing, jewelry, and money taken from the crew valued at \$120. The commodore was relieved of \$500, four watches, and some clothing, the assistant commodore of \$100 and some clothing, the pilot \$40 and clothing, and other members of the crew were also stripped of their belongings.

On the launch arriving in Hongkong the two dead bodies were removed. The wounded men declined to go to hospital, preferring to go to the houses of their friends.

It is some time since a piracy of such a magnitude as this took place in this locality. Every precaution seems to have been taken at Kwanchauwan to prevent any such characters from taking passage. The men who carried the carpenter's box on board were apparently harmless individuals, there being nothing about them to lead anyone to conclude that they were not what they represented themselves to be.

INSANITY ON THE CHINA.

The Pacific Mail liner China had an exciting episode on board on her last voyage. Just after leaving San Francisco one of a party of the passengers who had been engaged in that city as superintendents in a gold mine in Corea, about 100 miles north of Chemulpo, and were on their way out, showed signs of insanity, and had to be placed in confinement. It first manifested itself in the form of melancholia, and a close watch was put over him. Later on he twice entered the room of a lady passenger who was ill, and was then put in confinement and under constant watch. In a day or two he became violent. Once he broke the door down and got out; twice he got away from his guard while taking exercise. At one time he secured one of the knives being polished for the table and on the other occasion he was seized just as he got to the rail preparatory to jumping overboard. Fortunately, he did no damage to himself or to others, although twice he managed to get on to the upper deck among the passengers. The unfortunate gentleman seemed to be an attractive person and of considerable refinement.

CHINESE FOR THE CAPE.

It is reported from Capetown that the alarm at the prospect of the introduction of Chinese cheap labor into Cape Colony and Rhodesia, a scheme which is understood to be favored by Mr. Rhodes, is spreading among all classes of colonists. The mercantile community have already protested in the strongest manner, and on September 13th the Capetown Corporation decided to send a deputation to Sir Alfred Milner to offer an equally emphatic protest. Kimberley is quite hostile to the project, which is regarded as likely to be altogether injurious to the welfare of British artisans and workmen who may settle in the country after the war, besides introducing the immorality

Her Only Regret

Mrs. Peabody Had Passed Through the Most Trying Experience of Her Life Before She Found a Remedy for All Women's Ills.



Mrs. Mary M. Peabody.

Nobody who sees Mrs. Mary M. Peabody, of 42 Water Street, Haverhill, Mass., to-day will find it easy to believe that she has passed her 63d year and has endured more suffering than comes to the ordinary lot of women. How she regained health and happiness is best told in her own words. She says:

"Last winter and spring I had the grip which left my system all run down, I also suffered from female weakness and troubles peculiar to women. I had no strength and no ambition. My friends did not think that I would live and I was afraid that I was going into consumption. 'I recalled the benefit that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done me in a former illness, and last July I began taking them. They did not disappoint me. I used several boxes of them and from a total wreck I was made a healthy woman. My only regret is that I did not know of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People when I had the change of life. I am now enjoying the best of health, eat heartily and sleep soundly. I did not know of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. 'There are many facts about my case that I do not care to have published but I will gladly answer any woman who cares to write me about the subject.'"

MARY M. PEABODY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of September, 1899. THOMAS W. QUINBY, Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Look for this trade mark on every package.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. W. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

and uncleanness of the lowest classes of Chinese. There will certainly be vehement opposition to their importation into South Africa not stopping short of forcible resistance.

SITUATION AT CANTON.

The North China Daily News says that telegrams received by the Shanghai local mandarin from Canton on Friday, reported that the authority of the mandarins at present is limited by the city walls, or within the radius of a regiment's encampment. All the rest is under the insurgents' rule. The leaders of the movement, it is reported, are drawing up proclamations calling upon their followers (1) to protect foreigners and their property, as they are really friends of the people, (2) to remove the white and black and have all refuse foreigners and encourage refugees and robbers to persecute and slay them; (3) to slay all Manchus, wherever found, and their parasites; and (4) to abstain from pillaging villages and cities and those who bear no arms on their persons.

BRIEF ITEMS FROM HONGKONG.

The Tokio correspondent of the North China Daily News says: According to telegrams to the Press here, it is rumored in Vienna that the Mikado will visit Europe next spring. The rumor is said to have no foundation, which is a pity for the wonderful reign of the present Emperor of Japan could not be more fittingly crowned than by a personal visit to the men whom he will now acknowledge as fellow monarchs, but whom he would at one time scorn as barbarians, unworthy to address the Son of Heaven. Rumor has it, says the Straits Times, that some native regiments will soon be raised in India for service in the Colonies, to take the place of European troops. A correspondent reports from the Ashai that the proposal of Mr. Sands, the American Adviser to the Korean Imperial Household, to raise a loan in America for the Korean Government, has failed. Mr. Sands had proposed to raise five million yen, on the security of the mines in the thirteen provinces of the kingdom. The scheme met with the approval of almost all the State Ministers, but was at last rejected by the Throne, who, it is said, regards the proposal as a source of national danger in pledging the mines of the country.

An attempt was made on the life of the Empress Dowager by an alleged Boxer as the Imperial party was proceeding from Tientsin to Hsianfu on the 4th inst. The attempt was immediately executed. A telegram received in Shanghai from Hsianfu on the 14th inst. announced that the Chinese Emperor has already arrived at Hsianfu.

In order to prevent the spreading of the rinderpest to Tientsin, where at present large quantities of cattle have been gathered from the hinterland, the German Government of Kiaochow has prohibited the import of oxen, sheep and goats at Tientsin from Shanghai.

On the 14th inst. a tornado occurred at Tientsin, Shantung, in which sixteen buildings were damaged, one man killed and eight injured.

The exportation of arms and ammunition from the colony to Brunel is forbidden by the Straits Government for six months from the 5th inst.

One day last week the Protestant Cemetery near Macao Port, Canton, was deserted in consequence some soldiers were sent to the fort have been beheaded.

What Testa Says.

From the Independent: Certain Republican organs, devoted to Harold Sewall, claim that the Hawaiians will join the ranks of the Republicans, and that the only Independents will be the "missionaries" who will be eliminated from the Republican party. Nay, nay, Pauline! Don't believe for a moment that the Baldwin-Thurston crowd will ever be thrown down, even through an alliance between the Sewall Republicans and the Hawaiians. We seek the two evils we prefer the missionary kamaaina to the carpet-bag bearing malihini. But don't worry; the Hawaiians are perfectly able to outlive and carry out a policy of their own. It will neither please the missionary wing of the Republican party nor the Sewall faction, but the Democrats and Independents have no kick coming.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN CHICAGO.

Hisco Brothers, the popular South Side druggists, corner Sixty-ninth Street and Wentworth Avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, 11 T.

THE QUEEN WAS AT WILCOX LUAU

Liliuokalani Went to Laie With Independent Leaders Yesterday.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Queen Liliuokalani went to Laie on yesterday morning's train with the members of the Independent party. The party consisted of Delegate-elect R. W. Wilcox, D. Kalanokalan, J. K. Kaula, John Emmelhut, Robert Boyd, J. K. Nakookoo, S. K. Pua, K. A. Akina, William Mossman, J. K. Prendergast, William White and many others. A luau at Laie, the Mormon settlement, was the occasion, and at the last moment the Queen determined to accompany the Independent candidates, elected and defeated, and assist in the ratification of the Independent victory. The Queen was the guest of honor and her presence among the natives was hailed with joy. She came to the station in her carriage and was escorted to a private car by Wilcox. She entered into the spirit of the excursion with a gusto which was warmly applauded by her people.

Tonight another luau will be given in their honor at Waiiala and the return to Honolulu will be made Friday. On Saturday night a torchlight procession, followed by a big luau, will take place under the auspices of the Independent party. John Emmelhut is at the head of the committee on arrangements, and the following letter from A. Kennedy, chairman of the Republican party to Emmelhut, shows that the Home Rulers intend to make the procession one that will be remembered.

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 13, 1900. Mr. John Emmelhut, Committee on Torches, Home Rule Party.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of November 12 as to the terms on which the Republican party would loan the Home Rule party their torches to be used in a torchlight parade next Monday night, the Republican party agreeably complies with your request and willingly tenders to the Home Rule party the use of their torches for the above parade, without any conditions except their return.

Very truly yours, [Signed.] JAMES A. KENNEDY, Chairman Executive Committee Republican Party.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it. Waiting to find out how. There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu. It's a busy place and people must work. There's kidney trouble to a large extent. Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys. The kidneys are the causes, not the cures. Keep them in shape by all means. You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises. Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes: "My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them." For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Cork Screws



Genuine Mettlach Steins

Just received from Germany, nine different styles, with metal covers, mottoes and emblems, at

75c Each.

Sixty-one other varieties in all colors, up to

\$18 Each.

Call and see this display. Also, novelties in glass and china for table decorating. See the NEW TRUMPET VASES in GREEN GLASS, 42 inches in height.

WE ARE OPENING

New Goods Every Day...

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Importers of Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishing Goods.

Second floor for Stoves and Refrigerators, Granite Iron Ware, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Gonorrhea and Swellings. Clears the blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES TRUSTEE COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes obtained by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Trustee Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Falties Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump Works, Centerville, Pa.
The New England Mineral Oil Refining Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

WHY A. S. HARTWELL WENT TO WASHINGTON

Editor Advertiser:—There has been so much misunderstanding about my mission to Washington last winter, that now that the elections here are over, I think it proper to make my first public statement concerning the objects I sought to accomplish there, as well as the occasion for the appointment.

Shortly after the publication of Attorney General Griggs' opinion of the invalidity of all land sales and leases made by the Republic of Hawaii after July 7, 1898, the date of the annexation resolution, President Dole informed me of the wish of himself and Cabinet that I proceed to Washington to represent this Government in regard to the land matters, and to remain there during the pendency of the Hawaiian Bill, in order to furnish required information concerning Hawaii. The appointment of such a representative, he said, had been approved by President McKinley, there being no delegate in Congress or other representative of this Territory in Washington. After reflection, I accepted the appointment. President Dole also desired me to attend as delegate from Hawaii at the International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia, and urged me to hasten there as it was to be convened at an early date.

As to Dole's appointment as Governor, nothing was said to me by him. I told him that some of his friends complained that he did not inform them whether he wished to be Governor or not. He gave me no intimation of his wishes either before I left or at any time; but during the winter I received a letter from him distinctly requesting me not to urge his appointment. I hoped he would receive the appointment and accept it, but I did not urge it, and in fact, was far from sure that it was for his interest, in which view two of his best friends had told me that they coincided. It was my belief that the place of Chief Justice would suit him better, removing him from personal politics; but when President McKinley asked me who I thought ought to be Chief Justice, as I had received no intimation of Mr. Dole's wishes, I recommended Mr. Frear.

I was represented as lobbying for Mr. Dole. Senator Frye asked me for whom I was working for Governor. I replied that I was not there for that business. In quoting this remark to my old friend, General Bledsoe, of the U. S. army, who was also an old friend of the Senator, I told him that I thought



JUDGE A. S. HARTWELL.

Mr. Dole would well be Chief Justice. He said "tell the Senator you think so, and you will get anything you want for your Bill." I declined to do this, for I had no authority to represent Mr. Dole in the matter.

AS TO THE VOTING FRANCHISE. It was my opinion that the property qualification of voters for senators and for Senators would not be adopted by Congress, and I so informed Mr. Justice Frear when he was leaving Honolulu to go to Washington as one of the Commissioners.

The retention of this qualification was recommended by the Commissioners, and in the House Committee on Territories was urged by Mr. Hitt; but I do not recall urging it myself, further than by informing the committee that it was lower than it had been during the monarchy, and that two prom-

inent native Hawaiians had told me that they thought it would be expected by Hawaiians. The committee, consisting of nine Republicans and eight Democrats, unanimously reported in favor of the qualification, and the House passed the Bill by a strong vote with that provision in it. I had no discussion on that subject with Senators, except that on the day the Bill was coming up in the Senate, I was told by Senator Cullen in his committee room that he could not sustain that provision. I did not ask him to sustain it, and on the floor of the Senate he moved to strike it out. Only one Senator, Platt of Connecticut, voted for its retention.

THE SERVICE RENDERED IN WASHINGTON. I considered that the main points to secure were: the extension of the U.

S. Constitution with no modification or colonial treatment, the public lands in Hawaii to be administered by territorial officers and under Hawaiian laws, and an independent judiciary, which in my opinion was best secured by presidential appointment. I also desired a constitutional U. S. Court, and this was voted by the House, but rejected by the Senate, which substituted a Federal Court for administering the laws in a U. S. Court, thereby avoiding, as some Senators thought, an implication that Hawaii was to become a State.

COLONIAL TREATMENT. If the Hawaiian Bill had gone to the Insular Committee of Congress, instead of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House Committee on Territories, Hawaii might easily have been classed with Porto Rico, or received no legislation at that session of Congress.

A strong effort was made to send the Bill to the Insular Committee, and to postpone the Bill. The efforts made by our friends to prevent such a course will never be appreciated or understood in Hawaii.

The foregoing is a brief outline of what occurred in the months I spent in Washington. It was often an intense experience. Sometimes varied by extremely agreeable occurrences. It is pleasant to think of a dinner with Richardson of Tennessee, Democratic leader in the House; Williams of Mississippi, a man who combines Southern eloquence with force earnestness, and all tempered by the training of a German University; Briggs of Georgia, who is fully equal to Harding Davis in descriptive stories, and last but not least, Berry of Kentucky.

Another amusing incident was at dinner at Mr. Hitt's, when Senator Filkins, at the coffee and cigars, told me, apropos of something I have forgotten, that "as Virgil says, 'omne pro magnifico, you know.' No, Senator, I said, Virgil never said that, you are quoting Tacitus. It was left that he was to vote for the Bill if I proved his quotation to be incorrect, which I afterwards did.

Throughout I did my best to satisfy doubting minds that Hawaii could be safely entrusted with the great legislative and political powers amounting almost to Statehood—granted by the Bill, and that, after the passions aroused by the changes in the fundamental law and in the Government of Hawaii had time to cool, the country would find its Hawaiian citizens no less worthy and desirable than those in the older States and Territories, and this is what I still prefer to believe. ALFRED S. HARTWELL. Honolulu, Nov. 12, 1900.

BLOOD

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood. This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

Back of the blood, is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. It sets the whole body going again—man woman and child.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

MORE WATER FOR WAIKIKI DISTRICT

Larger Main Put in and Section Will Have no Cause for Complaint.

An eight-inch water main has been put in by the Waterworks Department for the Waikiki district running as far as Diamond Head. This takes the place of the six-inch pipe, which was taken out altogether. Between 8 o'clock Tuesday evening and 1 o'clock Wednesday morning the water supply for Waikiki district was shut off while the last connection was being made. This increased water supply means much for Kapiolani Park and the entire section will not have further cause for complaint on account of the lack of water.

Watermaster Brown hopes to get appropriations from the Legislature next February to put in a supply piping for Kapiolani, Puunui and sparsely settled parts of Waikiki. He says the reservoirs are now in good shape. They have been cleaned and filled with pure water. The pumping plant at Kapiolani which has often been described in the Advertiser is in complete order and will commence regular pumping as soon as the heavy rainfall is ended.

Patent-back ledgers & specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

KIHEI MAY REDUCE ITS CAPITAL STOCK

The Shareholders Will Decide on a Proposition at a Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Company has been called for a somewhat unusual purpose, and under unusual circumstances.

The Kihei plantation consists of about 9,000 acres of cane land, a part of which belonged to H. P. Baldwin individually, and the remainder to him and L. A. Thurston jointly. The land had never been used for anything but pasture, until surface water in large quantities was discovered on the adjoining land of the Hawaiian Commercial Company, when Baldwin and Thurston began developing water on their own land, found an abundance, and started a plantation on a small scale. At this juncture B. F. Dillingham examined the land and made them a proposition that he would form a company, which should buy the land from the owners, for \$1,500,000 in paid up stock, he guaranteeing as promoter to furnish subscribers to assessable stock to a like amount. This proposition was accepted. The terms on which the land was acquired were published, subscriptions to the full amount required were received, and the establishment of the plantation progressed. Shortly after this the price of machinery, pipe and almost all material entering into the construction of a pumping plantation nearly doubled in price; coal and labor have also risen greatly, and unavoidable but expensive delays in securing and installing the elaborate pumping plants required, have been suffered. In addition to this a severe financial stringency has prevailed for over a year, making it extremely difficult for many stockholders to meet assessments. Meanwhile the company instead of erecting its own mill, has made a contract to grind at the Spreckelsville mill. All of these circumstances were unexpected. If they had been foreseen, they doubtless would have affected the valuation of the land in the minds of the assessable stock subscribers. Under these circumstances Mr. Baldwin has thought that it would be fair to the assessable stockholders to reduce the amount of stock paid for the land to \$1,000,000 by surrendering into the treasury stock to the amount of \$500,000. He has offered to contribute the bulk of this himself and L. A. Thurston has agreed to make up the difference to the round \$500,000. This action is irrespective of the action which may be taken by any other holders of paid up stock.

The meeting of stockholders is called to consider this proposition, and, if accepted, to decide whether the surrendered stock shall be held in the treasury, or whether the capital stock shall be reduced \$500,000.

PAHIA WILL STILL BE AT KOOLAU

William Crowell is Appointed Deputy Sheriff of Koloa, Kauai.

Frank Pahia, who resigned as Deputy Sheriff of Koolau on the windward side of Oahu, has been re-appointed to the same office. He resigned on account of his candidacy for the Republican ticket for the Legislature.

Wm. Crowell, who resigned as chief clerk in the Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's office and was appointed to the position made vacant by the resignation of Deputy Sheriff Pahia, will now be sent to Kauai as Deputy Sheriff of Koloa. He will leave for the Garden Isle shortly. Mr. Crowell originally hailed from Waimea, Kauai, where his parents yet reside. The position which he will fill there was made vacant by the dismissal of Robert Waialeale.

WHITE LABOR FROM THE EAST

Two Hundred Workers Coming From Massachusetts for Plantations

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 1.—Frank Alves of New York, representing George E. Baldwin, who is interested in the Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association, is in the city looking for white laborers. He arrived here Sunday, and if what he says is correct he has secured quite a large party in this city who are ready to try their luck in the new territory of the United States.

Mr. Alves states that he expects to leave New Bedford, November 2, with a party of about 200 who have signed contracts to work for the Sugar Plantation Association for three years. Most of the party are French Canadians and Portuguese. They will proceed from here to New York, and thence across the continent to San Francisco, which place they leave for Honolulu, November 10.

The Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association being desirous of introducing white labor on the Islands, has agents in its employ in various sections of the United States, and all who accept the terms of the company by signing a three year's contract have the expense of transportation paid. Mr. Alves, while here, has sought only men and women who are unemployed or who profess to be without work.

Able-bodied men are to be paid \$22 per month for eight months in the year, while employed in the fields, and \$1.50 per day for four months, while in the mills. Women and children over 14 years of age are to be paid from \$10 to \$15 per month. In case of extra work the prospectus makes flattering offers, especially as ten hours is the stipulated day's work. It is also agreed in the contracts which each individual signs that the company shall furnish free rent, water and fuel, and furnish medical treatment free of expense to the emigrants who are willing to take up their abode in the Sandwich Islands.

Briefly, the conditions under which these laborers have been secured are given above, and in speaking of his work in this city, Mr. Alves says he has been much more successful than he anticipated. But those who make this venture will find that they are not making the trip for fun, for the company is thus resorting to free transportation, etc., is determined that each signer of a contract shall work for the wage paid him, and according to Mr. Alves it is work in dead earnest.

One interesting fact in connection with this matter is that there are 200 residents of our city who are ready to enter into the arrangements, and among them, Mr. Alves says, are several families.

Has Money Coming.

Captain Rodd, master of the bark Dominion, which sailed hence a couple of weeks ago, has money coming to him. He bet big money on Wilcox and made several side bets on the elections, all of which he has won. He wins \$780.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T. sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T. sale by all dealers and druggists.

Next week Dr. F. R. Day starts on an extended visit to Germany. He will be gone two years.

EXTENSION HAS NOT BEEN MADE

Fort Street Continuance Hindered by Excessive Prices of Property.

No steps have been taken by the property owners along the proposed extension of Fort street to come to an agreement with the Government whereby the continuation of the street can be made possible. The Superintendent of Public Works several months since asked the owners to make some proposition for the Government to take hold of. The owners have done nothing in the premises.

The truth of the matter is that the owners ask too much for what would have to be condemned for street purposes. Despite the fact that their entire remaining property would be enhanced several times its present value the owners are holding out for prices which would obtain along established streets.

The betterments which accrue to inside property are worth a big sum, and the loss of property which would go into the proposed street extension would be gained by new frontages. In but one case along the proposed route of the new street has there been any evidence that the property owners look upon the matter in this light.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless reported yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that the extension of Millian street from Queen to Halekualua street was in progress, and when completed would have cost the Government something like \$15,000 cash. The property owners were gaining additional values to their property by the extension but nevertheless the Government was held up.

"It will probably be the last street we shall extend," said Mr. McCandless, "unless property owners make it easier for the Government. It is a very short street to cost that much money. Think what it would cost the Government if a long street were to be cut through a block. We cannot afford it and street extensions will probably not be made until a new basis is made to figure on."

WILCOX HAS NO CERTIFICATE YET

Governor Dole Will Issue It When all Election Returns are in.

Delegate-elect Robert W. Wilcox has not yet received his certificate of election. The organic act provides that the certificate shall come from Governor Dole. The paragraph covering the provision reads:

"The person holding the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor duly elected, and a certificate shall be given accordingly." Governor Dole was asked yesterday whether he had issued the certificate as yet to Mr. Wilcox. He said that it had not been made out and would not be until the official returns were in from all the precincts. When these are accounted for, the certificate will be duly issued.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 25 cents.

Irrigation in Hawaii.

Agriculture in the Hawaiian Islands appears to be seriously handicapped by the fact that the land must be irrigated, and that water for this purpose must be raised by artificial means. Some of the pumps are said to be raising 30,000,000 gallons of water per day from a depth of 500 feet, using a coal that costs \$10 a ton. The expense in some cases reaches as high as \$125 per acre annually.—Phila. Record.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX Calf.

... AND EITHER PLAIN OR TAN ...

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs

NEW AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines. The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Willcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Willcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Willcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED.

Household Department

Bethel Street.

HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

VERY NEAT PATTERNS . . .

Ladies' Writing Desks

Birds Eye Maple and Golden Oak. Buffetts of the very latest designs. EVERYONE KNOWS About these convenient ROUND-TOP DINING Extension Tables. We have them in many different finishes.

Wire Mattresses

And BEDDING, the cheapest and best quality for the money in town.

Dining Room Arch Squares

CHEAP!

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1900.

The Gear combination is in danger of apoplexy over the dire disaster of Democratic and Independent fusion. They were just preparing to get into bed with Bob themselves, and its just too mean for anything for those measly Democrats to come along and speak first. This reminds us of the man who postponed popping the question for a day, because he had a boil on his nose. Meanwhile his rival stepped in and secured the lady. Delays are dangerous; but there are others. George Markham and Biplane had not been gathered in at last accounts.

EN IS SCRATCHING JUSTIFIABLE.

The Republican states that Henry Waterhouse was defeated by supporters of A. V. Gear, who registered a silent protest by voting against him. The Republican guessed right when it said that the A. V. Gear combination defeated Mr. Waterhouse; but it was not so successful as to the means adopted. The "silent protest" method was all right as far as it went; but the inquiry of Waterhouse's candidacy did not strike the iron into enough souls to secure his defeat, and some of Gear's good gold dollars were required to supplement the "silent protest" program.

We had understood that the one deadly sin in party politics was to bolt or scratch the party ticket, either in whole or in part.

Mr. Gear is one of the strict constructionists upon the party fealty question, and it would be of interest to the new and uninitiated American citizens of Hawaii to hear from the local fountains of political wisdom what circumstances, conditions and principles warrant bolting the party ticket by scratching one of the party nominees; and what, if any, other facts, warrant a member of the party in spending money to defeat a party nominee.

If Mr. Gear is too busy to devote any time to the question, perhaps Judge Humphreys can spare enough time from the judicial duties of fining jurymen and clerks and proving in his paper that the judges of the Supreme Court ought to be sent to jail, to explain the mystery.

This community is young and unsophisticated, and needs to be educated in the fine points of American politics by those who know all about it. When a man may honorably and properly bolt his party ticket or when he may scratch it, and when he may not, are practical questions which will arise at every election, and now that there are concrete object lessons with which to illustrate the subject, is the time when wisdom will sink the deepest.

We all know that scratching and bolting are heinous sins when committed by a mugwump; now let us know when and why they become a virtue when committed by a thoroughbred Republican.

JUDGE HARTWELL'S STATEMENT.

The miserable slander that President Dole sent Judge Hartwell to Washington last winter to lobby for his appointment as governor, has been believed by no one, and the only effect of its continuous reiteration by the little clique which banked on Sewall's appointment, has been to demonstrate to the community their unfitness to control even a second rate afternoon paper, much less a government, by showing them to be narrow-minded and desperately untruthful.

If ever there was an instance in which the office sought the man, and in which the man refused to lift a finger to forward his own candidacy, that instance was the appointment of Sanford B. Dole as Governor of Hawaii. It is beyond comprehension, how men with a full knowledge of Mr. Dole's dignified, unselfish character, and of his high ideals of the duties of a public official, can find it in their hearts to malign and bound him, month in and month out.

It is well, however, for historical purposes, to have Judge Hartwell's statement, published elsewhere, on record.

The absolute necessity of having some representative of Hawaii at Washington, when the fundamental act which was to fix Hawaii's status for years to come was under consideration, was so manifest that it would seem as though the plain statement of the case were a sufficient explanation of why Mr. Hartwell was sent to Washington. There will never again be a time when such momentous questions, of such vital interest to Hawaii, will be before Congress. Would it not have been supreme folly, and would not the Government have been plainly derelict in its duty, if the matter had been left to drift, without some one to inform, explain and suggest? But no—all this had to be ignored—and a miserable pretense concocted that this was a private lobbying expedition. Bah! It is humiliating to think that living, nineteenth century Americans can be so narrow-minded and warped.

And these men are the ones who are now proclaiming themselves as the would-be re-organizers and saviors of the Republican party!

Hawaii is one of a few places in the world inhabited by white people that does not know or is not able to find out the results of the Presidential election. Every part of the United States, including the West and East Indian possessions, barring only Hawaii and Tutuila, have been in touch with the news for more than a week. We shall have to wait until the 17th for data about the returns of the 6th. It is at such times that Hawaii realizes, in most strenuous fashion, the need of a cable to the Coast.

"FIRING THE MISSIONARIES."

The anti-missionary program which Mr. Farrington was easily divulge has an ancient and fishlike smell. For over seventy-five years the men of conscience and responsibility whom people without phases of character are most apt to flout as "missionaries." Uniformly the adventures have failed and most of them have had an unhappy ending to their public careers.

One of the pioneers in the anti-missionary element, a man named Charlton, was a Consul here in 1824-25. He took offense at the new laws to restrict drunkenness and the social evil and put himself at the head of a faction which, for a time, caused the missionaries and the native government which they maintained some annoyance and embarrassment. In the resulting controversy, however, decent citizens easily held their ground. Charlton was finally brought to terms as a disturber of the peace by the captain of an American man-of-war who, in a subsequent report of his inquiry about the missionaries wrote that "not one jot or tittle, not one iota, derogatory to their characters as men or as ministers of the gospel of the strictest order, could be made to appear against the missionaries by the united efforts of all who conspired against them."

In 1833 malcontents from California began a campaign against the so-called "missionary" cabinet of that year, holding it responsible for the spread of the smallpox, but they achieved nothing except the supersession of one "missionary" minister whom they did not like by another towards whom they felt no more favorably, and who, with his colleagues, kept the government running in the safe old way.

The reign of Kalakaua witnessed the intrigues of one great radical politician and several small ones to overthrow the influence of the conservative, white party in the affairs of Hawaii—Walter Murray Gibson, Celso Caesar Moreno and Volney and Clarence Ashford. Gibson's career was remarkable and, for a time, it threatened to dominate the politics of these Islands during the lifetime of the man. Gibson believed, as Moreno did, that the "missionaries" were men to endure rather than to fight. How gravely he mistook their character the events of ten or more years ago attest. The ex-Mormon leader and the evil genius of Kalakaua went easily into power and grew bolder with practice, finally developing a policy of extravagance and fantastic adventure which strained the patience of responsible men to the breaking point. The "missionaries" assembled, one blow was struck and the Gibsonian idol came down like the image with the brazen cheek and the feet of clay. Moreno's reign lasted but three days and it was brought to grief under a dangleing noose. The Ashfords then tried their hands but the only imprint they ever made on the history of Hawaii was caused by their downfall.

Viewing the fate of the politicians and factions that have turned butted their heads against the rock of Hawaiian conservatism we can afford to smile at the threats of the little flock of job-chasers whose tale-bearer and handy chifftoner is the editor of the Bulletin. The comic aspect of the thing is increased by the fact that, but a few short weeks ago, they were all on their knees to the "missionaries" begging for the money to run a campaign and agreeing to throw a Jonah overboard if they could get it. Even Sewall went around with cap in hand pleading for the money with which he hoped to bid for personal favor at Washington—got it and then left the party of which he is supposed to be the official head to its fate. It was "Good Tiger, Good Tiger" to the "missionary" then; it is "fire the missionary," now that the money has been spent and the job-chasers are unhappy.

It will be a rare show when these peanut politicians bring their popguns and toy swords to the firing line and attempt to do what Walter Murray Gibson with his massed artillery failed to achieve. It will be a joke to see them range up to be counted, as they were once counted on an uproarious political evening in the Drill Shed. And it will be funnier yet when the non-descript collection of "frisers" hoist the white flag as usual and wig-wag this message: "If you'll let us have a campaign fund we'll knife any one on our side you don't like."

"KNIFING" THE PARTY.

The following appeared in yesterday's Republican:

Knowing that the cause of the Republican defeat was mainly due to its actions and those it represents, the Advertiser now boldly lies about it by declaring, "The Republican says that the Republicans were defeated because the Gear combination bolted and refused to vote the straight ticket." The Republican never said anything of the kind and the Advertiser knows it, and furthermore the Advertiser knew it was stating a distinct lie when it printed the words quoted.

Well, neighbor, let's see about this:

On November 8th, the morning after election, the "Republican" editorially assigned, among other causes of the partial Republican defeat, the reason that the missionaries had dictated the nominations. "Such action could have but one result. It alienated nearly all of the best and most effective party workers. They were either coldly indifferent or openly hostile to the ticket nominated with one or two exceptions."

On November 9th it said:

"The defeat of Mr. Henry Waterhouse . . . is but natural when the political considerations are taken into account. The Republicans of the Fourth Representative District, in the party primaries last September, declared against the nomination of Mr. Waterhouse for senator. A. V. Gear was the choice of the Republicans of the Fourth District as one of the Republican candidates for the senate . . . But of course this made no difference to the party wreckers and they proposed to thrust this (Waterhouse) candidacy down the throats of the voters regardless of whether they wanted it or not. Now note the result. Mr. Waterhouse is the worst beaten man on the ticket. . . . The resentment against the methods with which Mr. Waterhouse's nomination was secured, told at the polls. The silent opposition to him was not so much an opposition to Mr. Waterhouse personally as to the infamous methods which forced his name upon the ticket."

Now for a bit of analysis:

First we are told that "all of the best and most effective party workers" were "alienated," and "coldly indifferent" or "openly hostile" to the ticket nominated, "with one or two exceptions."

Who were these "alienated," "indifferent" and "openly hostile" party workers? Certainly not the "missionaries," for we are told that they had dictated the ticket. Certainly not the supporters of Waterhouse, for the indifference and other kinds of enumerated hostility were directed against him. By process of elimination, who is there left but the supporters of A. V. Gear, for we are told that he was their first and only love, and his failure to get the nomination caused "silent opposition," "resentment," "alienation," "cold indifference," "open hostility," besides other vaguely hinted at but uncatalogued evidences of mental pain usually conducive to what the "regular" dyed in the wool politician calls "knifing" a candidate or a party.

The plain English of both editorials is that the Gear supporters defeated Waterhouse. Moreover it is the truth; but the fat-witted Republican was so anxious to damn the "missionaries" that it did not at first perceive that it was giving Gear's treachery away. Now that it realizes its blunder it is trying to bluff out of it. It will be in order now for the Humphreys' end of the would-be machine to deny that Humphreys, the apostle of straight party voting, scratched the Republican ticket himself.

We shall also expect to hear that while the Gear end of the combination was spending money to defeat Waterhouse, it was being done solely in the interest of harmony and party success. Or perhaps there is a more charitable explanation. Doubtless when Judge Humphreys' paper published a double column article with lurid headlines, violently attacking the Republican Territorial administration, on the day before election, it was done in the belief that the paper's character for faking was so well established that no one would believe its fantastic yarn, but would, on the contrary, draw the conclusion that the administration was all right.

Again, when, after Waterhouse was nominated, Gear was hiring men to carry petitions around asking that Waterhouse be put off the ticket and Gear's name substituted therefor, he was doing so in the consciousness and belief that enthusiasm for Waterhouse would be stimulated, by such course, and to demonstrate thereby that he, Gear, was consumed by devotion to the party interests to such an extent that he was willing to pay for the privilege of sacrificing himself on the party altar.

Both of these explanations are plausible, and the Advertiser is willing to publish, free of charge, apologies from both Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Gear, to their party associates, or having "knifed" the party organization in its very first campaign.

If French Canadians can work in Hawaiian cane fields the average American farm hand can do so. We still believe that several thousand men might be had for the Hawaiian labor market from the ranks of the 35,000 young soldiers, now serving in the Philippines, whom the law requires to be disbanded next July. These stalwart youths come, as a rule, from agricultural districts, they are now working in a hotter climate than this for \$13 per month and found and most of them have probably, by this time, come under the spell of the tropics. If the United States Government which has contracted to return them at the expiration of their terms of service to the place of enlistment, would agree to land such of them here as might be induced to do field work, paying them in cash an amount equivalent to the cost of transporting them from here to the enlistment depot, the way ought to be easy to get plenty of white labor. French Canadians, Italians, Galicians and the like may be better than no one at all, but American white labor for American communities is far and away the most advantageous.

Men who knife Republican candidates in the late election now deny it and set themselves up as the only straight-out, dyed-in-the-wool and tattooed-in-the-flesh Republicans in Honolulu. The sole exception is Hizzoner Alkali Ike Humphreys, who is pleased to announce that he helped to slaughter a few Republican candidates and will continue to do business at the old stand. Of course Alkali Ike has an office, which accounts for some of his indifference to the party which gave it to him, but even then he is to be preferred to these ultra "straight-outs" whose crooked work in the canvass they are now trying their little best to conceal.

The latest haunt of piracy is the Chinese coast. There the tales of the Spanish main come to life again and men are robbed and murdered and treasure is stolen in quite the old Chinese government to suppress the Oriental Captain Kidds, for if it gives them a free sea much longer all Chinese ports, landing places and rivers running to tide water may be taken under foreign jurisdiction.

INDEPENDENTS AND DEMOCRATS.

The rumored fusion of the Independents and the Democrats is a sound move for both parties, from their own standpoint, and will in the end be for the benefit of the Territory as a whole.

It is a good move for the Democrats, because up to date, their party doctrines have taken such a slight hold upon Hawaiian voters that at the late election their entire ticket was piled up in a heap outside of the walls, leaving none to tell the tale. It is all right to do the martyr act and die in the wilderness for the sake of glory, if you must but there is much more profit and satisfaction in electing a man and capturing an office once in a while.

It is sound politics for the Independents for several reasons. In the first place there is little room in American politics for third parties. Third parties as a rule represent the fad of a few, or some principle which is being pressed to the front prematurely. The Independent party in Hawaii represents neither fad nor principle. It is a temporary aggregation, brought together by a temporary issue—that of race prejudice—based on false premises, and artificially stimulated by a "whoo-her-up" campaign. Denouncing all haoles as snakes and cockroaches, and drawing a color line against the whites has been successful at this first campaign, by a narrow majority; but such thin material as this is not enough to form a foundation for a permanent party, and it will scarcely last through to the next election. Hate and revenge are not lasting qualities among Hawaiian voters, and unless the Independents amalgamate with some other party or adopt some principles other than pawing and mumbing over the bones of dead issues, they will die of the dry rot. The amalgamation will be of advantage to the Republican party, because it will hasten as well as exemplify the removal from local politics of the race issue, an issue which is directed more against the Republican than against the Democratic party.

It will be most advantageous to the Republican party, however, by clearing the field of rubbish and bringing directly, face to face, the principles of the two parties. If the Republican organization remains in the hands of conservative men, seeking the general good, and not trying to establish a clique to dictate to the remainder of the party, it need have little to fear in a free field and a fair contest with the doctrines of Democracy. The fortunes and interests of Hawaii are so bound up with those of the Republican party, that the party can look forward with confidence to the day when election will turn on reason and principles of government and not on prejudice and ignorance.

In the interest of Hawaii, let the fusion of the Democrats and the Independents take place.

A PROBLEM FOR ANTI-MISSIONARIES.

It may be of interest to the missionary haters to figure out how it happens that the only Republican Senator from Hawaii, John D. Paris, is a — missionary's son; that the only Republican Senator from Maui, H. P. Baldwin, is of the same accursed breed; that the only Republican Representative from Maui, C. H. Dickey is a missionary's son-in-law; that one of the two white Republican Senators elected on Oahu, Geo. R. Carter, is a missionary's grandson, and one of the most prominent of the anti-machine men; and that the only white map elected on Kauai, S. W. Wilcox, is the son of a missionary.

Only one man connected with a mission family, who was a candidate for election, Henry Waterhouse, was defeated.

He was a candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket on Oahu, and received 1671 votes. This vote is 362 higher than the highest vote secured by the Democrats, viz.: 1309 for J. O. Carter. It is 1097 votes more than were received by Lilikalaui, the tail-end of the Democratic ticket. It is only 322 less than the highest vote for the Independent ticket, 1993 for Kalauokalani, and is 124 greater than the lowest on the Independent Senatorial ticket.

It does not appear, after all, that the native Hawaiian has been fully educated up to his privileges; for, as native Hawaiian voters are in an overwhelming majority in every one of these districts, it is evident that the poor deluded kanakas cast a heavy vote for the blankety-blank missionaries. Their dear friends Humphreys, Gear and Company should see to this.

LIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

It is no pleasure to the Advertiser to go into the scandals of the late Republican campaign but in view of a very palpable attempt to turn the blame for the political defeat of Henry Waterhouse from the men who have earned it, a decent respect for the truth of local history impels us to print some inside data which reveals one at least of these vaunting party patriots in his true light.

In a signed letter A. V. Gear says he did not instigate the petition which, in the midst of the canvass, organized a bolt from Waterhouse. Eleven men have signed statements which show that Mr. Gear not only instigated this dishonest petition but paid for having it carried about. In other words Mr. Gear is flatly contradicted by nearly a dozen witnesses and the hollowness of his boasts of party fealty shown. Further evidence, were it necessary, could be had from the returns of the precincts where the Gear element is strongest and from the admissions of the machine press soon after election. There are also more paid petition-carriers to hear from.

It is easy for Mr. Farrington to deny Mr. Quinn's statement that he said the missionaries were to be "fired," but as the sentiment has run for months through the columns of the Bulletin like a stream of sewage through a mud flat, the accuracy of Mr. Quinn's report will hardly be challenged by anybody else.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jos. S. Zaub, Genoa, Neb.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-gratifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FACTS ABOUT OLAA PLANTATION

The following is a report by W. G. Taylor on Olaa Plantation:

At the request of acquaintances and friends, who desire my opinion of the present status and future prospects of the plantation of the Olaa Sugar Company, I subscribe my name to the following, an account of a careful inspection of the place.

LAND.—The company owns in fee simple 15,000 acres of first-class sugar lands, and in addition 4,000 acres equally good, under a forty-year lease; in all about 19,000 acres. In addition to this there are several thousand acres, owned by others, well adapted to the growth of cane, and tributary to the company's flumes and mill. About 1,000 acres of this land is planted and under contract to the company, will be ground at their mill.

ROADS.—There are forty miles of good roads traversing the plantation. This includes the Government road and fourteen miles of equally good roads constructed by the company, a boon alike to the sightseer and to those who carry on the outside work of the place.

PLANT CANE.—I visited the various fields which have been planted and find that the cane looks extremely well. The present crop, which will be ground as soon as the mill is completed, comprises 1,025 acres. In addition to this there are 1,000 acres of cane on outside lands, which will also be handled at the company's mill.

LAND UNDER PREPARATION.—About 4,000 acres have been fully cleared, and several hundred acres plowed, for the succeeding crop. This, added to the rations from the first crop, and to a much larger area of plant cane on outside lands, will make a very large crop for the season following.

WATER.—An abundant supply for fluming the cane to the mill has been developed, showing a flow of 15,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours during the dryest season for a period of twenty years.

FLUMES.—A system of flumes will be ready by the time the mill is completed, and will comprise in all thirteen miles of water flume and thirty-six miles of plantation flumes.

SUGAR WORKS.—A large mill is now being built, with all modern appliances, and of sufficient capacity for all future needs. It is well located on the line of the railroad from Hilo, and will be completed by the time the present crop is ready to harvest.

BUILDINGS.—The houses, stables and other buildings on the plantation are in the process of being completed. A new and commodious office is under way, and will be completed in a few weeks. It is located near the mill and railroad, and supplied with a fire-proof vault, suitable rooms for the manager, engineers and bookkeepers, as well as the postoffice.

GENERAL REMARKS.—I saw cane eleven months old which stripped twelve and fourteen feet, and cane of ten months' growth, at an elevation of 1,600 feet, which stripped nine feet. The land appears to be well located for fluming the cane to the mill. Irrigation is unnecessary here, as the rainfall is ample. The stand of cane is good, and the growth for the time planted is phenomenal.

The work generally that has been successfully completed since the inception of the plantation during a period of fourteen or fifteen months, and during the last troubles, must be seen to be fully appreciated, and is a marvel of well-directed energy and executive ability. Taking into consideration the large area of good cane land, and the economic features of the place, it is apparent that Olaa will be one of the largest, if not in the van, of the large plantations of the Islands, not only in output but in profitable returns. A visit to this property will repay those interested in this industry.

W. G. TAYLOR.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that properly considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in ———
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,
Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDEINE,
McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	DORIC	NOV. 19
CHINA	NOV. 27	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 28
DORIC	DEC. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 30
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 12	COPTIC	DEC. 8
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
COPTIC	DEC. 29	PEKING	DEC. 25
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	GABLIC	JAN. 7
PEKING	JAN. 15	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 8
GABLIC	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 18
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	DORIC	JAN. 28
CHINA	FEB. 8	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 10
DORIC	FEB. 16	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	COPTIC	FEB. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 13

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

MATTER FOR CONGRESS

Determination of Validity of the Election.

OPINION OF E. P. DOLE

Attorney General's Reply to Lawyers Presenting Loebeinstein's Protest.

At the Governor's council yesterday the protest of A. B. Loebeinstein against the election of Nich. Russell of Hawaii to the Legislature was discussed. Attorney General Dole reported that Loebeinstein's lawyers had lodged the protest with him and asked his endorsement thereon, the ground taken being that the election was without authority of law, the Legislature having yet to provide for the election of Delegate to Congress. Attorney General Dole said that he had replied to the lawyers that he had no official concern in the matter. At length his reply was as follows:

Territory of Hawaii,
Office of the Attorney-General,
Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 14th, 1900.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., saying, that as attorneys for Mr. A. B. Loebeinstein you wish to test the question whether, under existing laws, a delegate to Congress can be legally elected in this Territory; and asking permission to file, on behalf of the Attorney-General, a protest against the nature of quo warranto to test the right of one R. W. Wilcox to obtain a certificate of election to the said Congress, and try his title to the said office.

1. It goes without saying, that in a matter of this kind, official duty must be paramount to political and personal considerations. The Attorney-General, acting as representative of a government, should be equally far from all party politics. An information in the nature of quo warranto being brought in the name of the Attorney-General is, in effect, an allegation on the part of the government that the person claiming the office is not entitled to it. It is an attempt to prevent him from holding it. The papers you have drawn for me to endorse are entitled Territory of Hawaii, on the complaint of A. B. Loebeinstein, vs. Robert W. Wilcox, and Attorney-General, beginning, "The Territory of Hawaii—by E. P. Dole, its Attorney-General—complains, etc."

The election was held with such legal machinery as Congress had given to the Territory, and with the approval and under the direction of the local government. It did the best it could with what it had to do with. Now, simply because the result is not satisfactory to the complainant, can it repudiate its own acts and go back to what plain people call a square deal?

2. If an information in the nature of quo warranto is the proper course in this case, the court has discretion to allow it on behalf of any private individual, and especially on behalf of a rival candidate. It is not necessary that the Attorney-General should be a party. The following cases seem to be in line with the overwhelming weight of American decisions: "The objection that the writ can issue only at the suggestion of the Attorney-General, and not of a private relator, is not sustained." This would be true according to the Commonwealth v. Clukey, 6 P. F. Smith, 270, and the cases cited on page 282, had the relator here shown no private interest in himself. But prima facie, he has an interest to oust the defendant in the apparent title conferred upon him by the act to perform the duties and receive the fees of the office. Whether he or any one else has a true valid title to the office of clerk of the District Court is not a question upon this motion to quash, there being a prima facie title in the relator."

Commonwealth v. Swank, 79 Penn. State Reports, 157. "A quo warranto directed against the office of mayor of a municipal corporation may be prosecuted by a private relator, but it will be granted only after a rule to show cause, and it is within the discretion of the court." Commonwealth v. Jones, 12 Penn. State Rep., 355. "It would be a violation of law that would allow all public officers to be annoyed by quo warranto at the pleasure of any intermeddler or malicious person, and, therefore, we have hesitated in granting this writ at the suit of a private person; but it is quite apparent that the relator here really represents a large and respectable political party, and is not induced to act by mere personal motives."

We can also prevent the abuse of it by the exercise of the discretion that belongs to all prerogative writs." Commonwealth v. rel. Ward v. Meeser, 44 Penn. State Reports, 341.

Mr. Loebeinstein "represents a large and respectable party," and, not having sanctioned and directed the election, can institute proceedings with much better grace than the government can.

3. I think that the foundation for an information in the nature of quo warranto has not been laid, assuming for a moment that it is the proper course in this case. Such an information is a proceeding to try the right by which a man holds an office. It is not sufficient that he claims that he has been elected, or that the newspapers say so. He must do some act by virtue of that office before a court can intervene by writ of quo warranto to put him out.

"There must be a possession and user of the office to lay a foundation for a proceeding." 15 American and English Encyclopedia, 5th Edition, page 672: Rex v. Whitwell, 5 T. R. 85; Regina v. Armstrong, 2 Jur. N. S., 211; Rex v. Ponsonby, 1 Ves. Jr., 1; 2 Bro. P. C., 311; 1 Ld. Ken, 41; Regina v. Quayle, 11 A. & E., 598; Regina v. Jones, 41 T. R. N. S., 207; Regina v. Slatford, 3 P. & F., 283; State v. Graham, 13 Kansas, 128.

The nearest approach that I have found among American cases to entertaining the proceeding, without an actual entry upon the duties of the office, is The People ex rel. Michael Evans v. Bernard Callaghan, 83 Ill. 128-125. In this case the court says: "It would seem to follow that the taking the oath prescribed by law within ten days after his appointment, as was done by defendant in this case, was an admission and user of the office. It does not militate against this view that defendant had discharged no actual duties of the office. He had taken the oath of office that obligated him to perform its duties when called upon. If any authority is necessary to support this construction, it is not wanting. In the case of The King v. Harwood, 2 East, 177. In the case at bar, defendant had obligated himself, by the solemnities of an oath, to perform the duties of the office he is alleged to have usurped, and when the rule was laid upon him he ought, in all conscience, to have disclaimed, if he did not wish to be regarded as in possession of the office. A majority of the court are of opinion that the user and possession of the office by defendant is sufficiently shown by the petition to warrant the court in permitting the information to be filed." (The People ex rel. Michael Evans v. Bernard Callaghan; 83 Ill. 128-125.)

Neither the Treatise on the Law of Public Offices and Officers, to which you have called my attention as an authority that an information in the nature of quo warranto may be maintained before the defendant takes possession of the office, declared (Section 423), "It is intended to be to the jurisdiction in quo warranto that the respondents should be shown to have been in the actual possession and user of the office. It is not enough that he should claim the office, but an actual user must be shown."

4. The constitution of the United States, in my opinion, deprives the local courts of jurisdiction in the premises, and makes the validity of the congressional election a question which the congressional court of the Territory has nothing to do with. Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution, declares that: "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

"Neither in England nor in the United States are there many offices of the legislative character which can be said to be within the reach of a quo warranto. About the only offices of this kind are members of the city council; the legislatures of the various states; the houses of Congress; and the English Parliament being the sole judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of their members; and where a legislative body has adjudged a person to be entitled to a seat, a court has no jurisdiction in quo warranto to oust him." 10 Amer. and Eng. Ency. of Law, 2nd edition, page 797; State v. Callaghan, 20 Kansas, 622. "By the constitution of the United States it is provided that each house of Congress shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and by the constitutions in the different states, each house of the state legislature has the same power over the election of members as the houses of Congress. This jurisdiction over the election of members excludes the jurisdiction of the courts, although the canvassers may be compelled to do duty to conduct the canvass, declaring the results in accordance with law, thus giving the person holding a certificate the prima facie right to the seat, and compelling the other party to begin the contest." 10 Amer. and Eng. Ency. of Law, 2nd edition, page 813.

"The 21st Section of the Second Article of the constitution imperatively requires that: 'The general assembly shall determine the time, place and manner of holding elections, and the mode of conducting them.' In fulfillment of the solemn obligation thus imposed, we find upon the statute book, in the election laws of the state, jurisdiction specially conferred upon various tribunals to hear and determine contests in regard to the election of the different public officers, and the mode of conducting them. Such contests shall be conducted. The courts of common pleas in the several counties are especially designated as the 'authority' before which the election of sheriffs, and the various other county officers, shall be contested and by which such contests shall be heard and determined. The senate of the state is, by the same laws, invested with full jurisdiction to hear and determine any contest in regard to the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, judge of this court, or of the court of common pleas, and other state officers. This legislation being not merely permitted, but enjoined by the constitution, has, in effect, the same high sanction as though it formed a part of that instrument. Jurisdiction being thus specially conferred upon certain tribunals, and the mode of its exercise prescribed, it cannot be inferred that it was intended by the constitution to be differently exercised by a proceeding in quo warranto, as at common law, or by the supreme court and district courts, under a mere general grant of jurisdiction in quo warranto. Public officers in this state do not exist at the pleasure of the courts. They are creatures of the constitution and the statute. The right to an elective office, such as that of sheriff, can only be acquired by an election, pursuant to the provisions of the statute. And it is a settled rule that 'where a new right, or the means of acquiring it, is conferred, and an adequate remedy for its invasion is given by the same statute, any other remedy is confined to the statutory redress.' Smith v. Lockwood, 13 Barb. 209; Dudley v. Mayhew, 43 Conn. 9; Sedgwick on Stat. and Const. Law, § 4. "The state senate is, as we have said, the statutory tribunal before which a contest in regard to the election of governor is to be heard and determined. Now, could it have been intended, that the solemn final tribunal upon the question of a trial before it, should not bind the state as well as all her citizens? That its judgment might be ignored, the question of fact be treated as res integra, and be determined, perhaps differently, by a district court, in a proceeding by quo warranto, in any corner of the state? We think not. The peace and order of the community as well as justice to the individual whose election is contested, require that the fact of his election should not be subject to repeated judicial inquiry. To hold otherwise would be to degrade the right of contest in the statutory mode, from that rank which gave it a place in the constitution, to a nugatory farce. Nor does the just protection of rights or interests of public private require a final holding in 15 Ohio State Reports, 133, State of Ohio v. Wm. Marlow.

This principle extends not only to the national Congress and the legislature of the states that have legislative bodies, but even to inferior legislative bodies in the states, such as city councils, and so forth.

High, on Extraordinary Legal Remedies, to which you have called my attention as an authority that an information in the nature of quo warranto to test the validity of the election of Mr. Robert W. Wilcox. I do not express any opinion in regard to its validity. That, I think, is a matter for the Congress of the United States alone to determine.

I am, Very sincerely yours,
E. P. DOLE,
Attorney-General.

Robert W. Wilcox has selected Dr. Kalanokalanui, son of Senator-elect Kalanokalanui, one of the men standing highest in the independent party, as his private secretary. He is a graduate of Oahu College and is thoroughly respected, and liked.

GEAR'S DISLOYAL WORK IN THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

The following extract is from a letter fully printed elsewhere in which A. V. Gear disclaims responsibility for the petition that was circulated in his favor during the late political campaign and against Henry Waterhouse, a regular Republican nominee for Senator:

Your action relieves me from any responsibility for any of the universally recognized weak points in the Republican Senatorial ticket. My action should convince you of the utter falsity of the impression emanating from members of the Executive Committee that I was personally instrumental in instigating the petition to which I have drawn your attention. From A. V. Gear's letter to Chairman Kennedy of the Republican Territorial Committee.

Now compare Mr. Gear's statement with these:

This is to certify that during the progress of the political campaign in Honolulu, at the request of a friend of mine I called upon A. V. Gear, at his office with Gear, Lansing & Co., and he asked me to circulate a petition which read as follows:

"We, the undersigned qualified voters of the Island of Oahu, do hereby request and urge that the name of Hon. A. V. Gear be placed on the ticket as candidate for Senator of the Third Senatorial District of the Territory of Hawaii, in place of - - - - -"

"Should the Hon. A. V. Gear consent to our nomination and if his name is placed on the ticket, we will use our best efforts to secure his election."

Mr. Gear told me that if I would successfully circulate this petition and bring it back to him, I would be paid for so doing. I thereupon asked Mr. Gear what name was to be placed in the blank space in the petition, and he told me that the man in whose place he wished to run as candidate was Henry Waterhouse. I thereupon told him that as Henry Waterhouse was a friend of mine I would not consent to it.

W. H. KAHUMOKU,
Halawa, Ewa, H. I., November 8, 1900.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that during the political campaign in Honolulu, at the request of different friends, we called upon A. V. Gear and were asked by him to circulate petitions replacing the name of Henry Waterhouse on the ticket as candidate for Senator of the Third Senatorial District of the Island of Hawaii, with the name of A. V. Gear. The petition also stated a determination for our best efforts to secure Mr. Gear's election.

After keeping these petitions for a short time and getting a few names signed thereto, we returned them to Mr. Gear and were paid from his office, at his request, for the work which we had done.

J. K. Namaolau, E. K. Naauho, Kaanaana, A. L. Recard, Kawai K. George, Fred H. Kauwahi, Geo. Kaolopa, J. Kawehi, H. Nahale, Wm. Olepau.

In other words eleven men not only testify, over their own signatures, that A. V. Gear instigated the disloyal petition but that he paid for circulating it. And yet Gear has the audacity to claim the spotless robe of Republican fealty and to say in his paper, the Bulletin that "The correspondence between the Republican Executive Committee and A. V. Gear is a complete refutation of the aspersions of political knifing made by the Advertiser."

Following is the full text of the correspondence in which Mr. Gear seeks to vindicate himself from the "aspersions of political knifing."

Honolulu, October 20th, 1900.
James A. Kennedy, Esq., Chairman Republican Territorial Committee.

Dear Sir—I have been urged by intimate political friends and a large number of voters to become a candidate for the Territorial Senate as an Independent Republican. These requests have become particularly urgent since the nomination of Henry Waterhouse on the Republican Senatorial ticket.

Being a firm believer in "party" I find myself in a very trying position and refer the matter to your Committee for consideration and suggestion.

On one hand, a sufficient number of voters have voluntarily proffered their support to assure my election with the knowledge that I am a Republican, and a supporter of Republican principles as expressed by the national and local organizations. A large proportion of these voters as you are doubtless well aware absolutely refuse to vote for Mr. Waterhouse. This of course weakens the whole Republican ticket and seriously threatens its defeat.

On the other hand, the question arises whether I as a Republican running independently of the organization would in any way lessen the strength of Republican candidates now practically sure of election.

The party harmony to secure which I was willing to withdraw has as you know been nullified if not utterly destroyed by more recent action of the nominating conventions. (The Republican ticket as a whole cannot be elected) I am therefore relieved from any obligations to be inferred from my action at that time. This is borne out by the numbers now urging me to run, who accepted the ticket as originally framed. Also by the fact that certain supposed supporters of the present ticket have openly advocated fusion with the Democrats.

At no time have I sought a legislative nomination and while personal preference would lead me to remain out of the field I feel that in justice to those urging my candidacy and election I cannot remain indifferent to their request. You will doubtless appreciate the necessity of immediate action on your part.

Respectfully yours,
A. V. GEAR.

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 23, 1900.
Whereas this Committee is in receipt of a communication from A. V. Gear, Esq., addressed to the chairman of this Committee, stating that he has been urged by a large number of voters to become a candidate for the Territorial Senate as an Independent Republican, and referring the matter to this Committee for consideration and suggestion.

Now, after due deliberation had thereon, it is Resolved, That, because of Mr. Gear's position in the Republican party, and his strength as a Republican leader, and because of the confidence in him as a loyal man; this Committee would regret to see

Weak Children

A Sickly Child Made Strong.

We know you will be greatly interested in this testimonial. It tells you how you can make your sickly child robust and hearty.

Mrs. A. Lawrence, of Howden, South Australia, sends us this picture of her child, with the following letter:



"My child, now four years old, was always delicate, and medicine did him no good. A friend told me to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I did so, and you would have been astonished to notice the prompt change. All my friends say it was simply wonderful. Only four bottles made my weak and sickly child strong and healthy. I want to urge all mothers who have delicate children to try this tonic."

Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can buy. They cure constipation, biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Mauna Loa brought in several barrels of that bon vivant's delight, the luscious and delicious alligator pear.

Prince David Kawanakoa and John Wise have gone on a hunting and fishing expedition. They will return on Saturday.

The Mauna Loa brought back Robert Atkinson. He had been in Maui and Hawaii on special business for the census bureau.

Bags for collecting seeds of forest trees for the Agricultural Bureau, will be sent to Eben P. Low, by Commissioner Wray Taylor.

The Hollister Drug Company have received a new supply of sponges of every description. They make a specialty of carriage and harness sponges.

The Independents have resorted to ribbon selling as a means of raising the necessary funds for the party's work. They are doing a rushing business.

It will be at least a month before J. M. Vivas will be able to leave Kona for Honolulu. He has not improved as rapidly as his friends hoped and desired.

The director of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, Mr. Blinn, now has his office in the Makiki nursery. His laboratory on Nuuanu street has been given up.

Until Captain Merry returns from Guam the United States tug Itoukous will remain at the Navy wharf. The ranking officer in command of the naval station is Lieutenant Commander Pond.

The rumor that a transport left San Francisco about the 7th inst. is unfounded. The Zealandia, due Saturday, will be the first steamer to bring from the Mainland the election news to Honolulu.

Mr. P. S. Scales tendered his resignation to the American Sugar Company. He has accepted a position with the Hawaiian Commercial at Spreckelsville. He left in the Kinai to install his successor.

Patrick McLane has resigned from the Kamalo plantation in order to accept the more lucrative one of manager of Koloa plantation, Kauai. His friends say he deserves his good fortune. He is a clever, hustling manager.

Treasurer T. F. Lansing was applied to by Robert Waialeale for a license to sell liquor for his district on Kauai. The council refused his application. He had lately resigned the office of deputy sheriff of Koloa under painful circumstances.

In the business section last evening the streets were miniature lakes. On the slopes of Punchbowl the rain descended heavily and rushing down the streets carried away the dirt surface over the coral foundations. Waikiki was reported to be well flooded, while Palama, as usual, was the receptacle for all the rain water Ewa of Liliha street.

Capt. J. T. Myers, who was a passenger on the Doric, brought the news of the loss of the silk American flag, which was enclosed in a highly polished koe case and presented by the late Queen Kapolani to the Charleston and Captain Glass when the vessel was in Honolulu, June, 1898. When the Charleston went down in Philippine waters, the men were saved, but everything else, including the flag, was lost.

WIND AND WAVES

RULE WATERFRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

The steamer Claudine, which was to have sailed for Lahaina, Kahului and Hana at noon yesterday, changed her mind on account of the storm and stayed in port. The big ship Star of Russia, she who had so much trouble in securing a crew, also remained in port, not daring to venture through the channel. The steamer Kauai arrived in port from Koloa, and had rather a rough time coming into the harbor through the channel, although she got in all right. The schooner Alice Kimball also arrived, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the gasoline schooner Eclipse arrived from Hawaii with a load of cattle. There was not half the danger attached to entering the harbor that there would have been going out.

As the sun set last night the wind from the south increased and all night the wind and the waves and the rain held the harbor in their grasp.

Yours very truly,
A. V. GEAR.

OCTOBER A WET MONTH

Beat All Known Records For Moisture.

Islands Rainfall Has Been Unprecedented as the Figures Show.

October was a record month for atmospheric disturbances. Professor Curtis J. Lyons, Territorial Meteorologist, gives the following figures of the month's weather.

Temperature mean for the month, 76.9 F. normal, 76.3. Average daily maximum, 82.4. Average daily minimum, 71.5. Average daily range, 10.6. Greatest daily range, 19 degrees; least daily range, 6 degrees; highest temperature, 87. lowest, 65.

Barometer average, 29.960, normal, 29.960 (corrected for gravity by -.06); highest, 30.11, lowest, 29.78; greatest day-four hour change, .08. The last came a day or two before the tropical rains of the 16th; the storm of the ten days following was a high barometer storm; probably the S. W. side of a large cyclonic disturbance.

Relative humidity, 71.0; normal, 72.5; mean dew-point, 66.9; normal, 66.2. Absolute moisture, 7.22 grains per cubic foot; normal, 7.06.

Rainfall, 6.89 inches; normal, 2.46; rain record days, 23; normal, 19; greatest rainfall in one day, 2.68; at Luakaha, monthly rainfall, 21.21; in one day (16th), 8.15; Kapiolani Park, 2.12 for the month. The artesian well level rose from 32.85 to 33.19 feet above mean sea level.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 180 per cent; Hamakua, 125 to 220; Kohala, 170; Waimea, 150; Kona, 200; Kauai, 300; Maui, 150 to 200; Oahu, 150 to 400; Kauai, 150 to 250.

Average temperatures: Pepeekeo, Hilo, 100 feet elevation, mean maximum, 80.4; mean minimum, 69.9; Waimea, Hawaii, 2730 elevation, 77.3 and 66.6; Kohala, 585 elevation, 81.1 and 71.1; Kulaokahua, (W. R. Castle), 60 feet elevation, highest, 87, lowest, 66; average, 78.3; Kilauea, Kauai, 325 feet elevation, average maximum, 80.9; average minimum, 71.7.

Earthquakes noted: Hilo, 10th, 11 p. m.; Hilo and Pepeekeo, 12th, 3:45 a. m. Thunder and lightning: Hawaii, 9th, 15th, 16th, 17th; Oahu, 15th and 16th. Hail at Luakaha, Nuanu, on 16th.

Heavy rains on the 9th, Hawaii and Kauai; 9.55 inches in a few hours, Kapoho. On the 16th, over the entire group; 9.10 inches at Ahuimanu, Oahu.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Meteorologist.

The rainfall for October was as follows:

HAWAII.	Elev.	Rain (In.)
Waialeale	50	19.37
Hilo (town)	100	13.04
Kaunakakai	1250	24.00
Pepeekeo	100	17.54
Hakalau	200	19.76
Honohina	100	21.75
Laupahoehoe	400	9.62
Ookala	250	8.05
Kukui	750	9.73
Paahau (Moore)	300	5.01
Paahau (Greig)	1150	6.06
Honokaa (Muir)	425	5.17
Honokaa	1900	6.13
Kukuihaele	700	6.13
Ahuni Ranch	1100	6.43
Niuli	200	6.43
Kohala (Parsonage)	850	6.70
Kohala (Mission)	585	6.33
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	234	6.06
Hawai	600	5.33
Waimea	2720	4.23
Kailua	950	8.06
Lanaha	1540	11.64
Kealahou	1580	6.90
Naalehu	650	6.90
Naalehu	1350	
Naalehu	1725	
Honoupa	15	5.32
Hilea	310	5.10
Pahala	850	
Mosula	1650	
Volcano House	4000	12.07
Kapoho	110	15.38
Pohokii	10	14.63
Kalapana	8	15.24

MAUI.	
Olowalu	15
Waipae Ranch	700
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285
Kipahulu	300
Hamao Plantation	60
Nahiku	11.64
Nahiku	1700
Haleakala	10,555
Kula	4000
Puunahale	1400
Pala	180
Haleakala Ranch	2000

LANAI.	
Keomuku	1.50

OAHU.	
Punahoa (W. Bur.)	50
Kulaokahua	50
Kewalo (King St.)	15
Makiki Reservoir	150
Kapiolani Park	10
Naval Station Honolulu	6
School St. (Bishop)	50
Insane Asylum	30
Pacific Heights	700
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250
Nuuanu (Electric Station)	405
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)	285
Maunawili	300
Kaneohe	100
Waialana	25
Ahuimanu	350
Kahuku	25
Ewa Plantation	60
Waipahu	200
Wahiawa	200

KAUAI.	
Lihue (Grove Farm)	4.51
Lihue (Kukua)	1000
Lihue (Molokoa)	300
Kealia	15
Kilauea	325
Hanaelei	10
Wahiawa	82

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED—SEPTEMBER.

Erewhon	1.34
Haleakala	1.53
Kapoho	6.98
*20 d.	

Everything in the bicycle line, no matter how large or small, can always be had at E. O. Hall & Son.

WORK FOR HAYWOOD

Chamber of Commerce
At Washington.

HE WILL REPRESENT IT

Planters' Association Commissioner
To Assist Local Merchants
Also.

William Haywood, special representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at Washington, has also been selected for similar service by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. The latter organization will share the expense of retaining Mr. Haywood at Washington.

The matter was brought up by Mr. Schaefer yesterday at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, who mentioned the appointment of Mr. Haywood by the Planters' Association, suggesting it might be well for the chamber to have him look after its affairs at Washington. Upon motion of J. B. Atherton, seconded by W. M. Giffard, Mr. Haywood was unanimously appointed as the Chamber of Commerce's representative.

His work will be to watch whatever business the chamber may be interested in at Washington, or any matter in which the business community's welfare is concerned. Shipping matters will also come in for a share of his attention.

The chamber met in the forenoon to discuss several matters of importance. The meeting was called by Secretary James G. Spencer. Bad telephone service compelled the meeting to be opened almost an hour after it was scheduled to commence work.

The secretary had to abandon the use of the telephone in reminding the Chamber of Commerce members of the meeting, and went from office to office to inform them.

W. F. Allen, president, called the meeting to order. There were present F. A. Schaefer, T. Rain Walker, J. B. Atherton, R. F. Lange, H. A. Isenberg, H. E. Wally, Robert Lewers, W. M. Giffard and C. M. Cooke.

The name of D. R. Isenberg was presented for membership. Secretary Spencer then read the following acknowledgment of the gift of the Chamber of Commerce to the Galveston flood sufferers, which has already appeared in the Advertiser:

"Executive Office, State of Texas, Austin, October 13, 1900.
"Gentlemen—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, advising him of the transmission to him of three thousand three hundred dollars, being a contribution of the merchants of Honolulu for the relief of the storm sufferers on the Texas coast, and to express his sincere thanks for this generous donation, and to assure you that the beneficiaries of the same will ever gratefully remember this liberal action on their part. Yours very truly,
"N. A. CRAVENS,
"Private Secretary.
"To Messrs. Jos. B. Atherton, Paul Isenberg, and Robert Lewers, committee."

Correspondence between High Sheriff Brown and Superintendent of Public Works McCandless was reported on the congestion of traffic on certain streets leading to the waterfront. Correspondence between the chamber and various railway systems, acknowledgments from the latter to thanks sent by the Chamber of Commerce for courtesies extended Hawaii at the Omaha Exposition were also read. A balance of \$73 left over from the subscriptions to the Omaha Exposition fund was reported and ordered turned into the general treasury fund.

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DAY OF THE WINDJAMMER NOT SHORTENED BY STEAM

America Astonishes the World With New Fashions In
The Biggest Sailing Vessels Ever
Set Afloat.

Basing the conclusion on the development of the past few years there is nothing extravagant in the prediction that American sailing vessels will ere long have fully regained their supremacy among the world's wind-propelled craft, says the Scientific American. Statistics show, to be sure, that the decrease of American sail tonnage has been, during the past few years, proportionately as great as that of other maritime nations, but this is due almost solely to the passing from existence of old wooden hulks, which are now arriving at the termination of their period of usefulness in great numbers. The other side of the picture is vastly different. The problems presented by high-priced fuel and other conditions have proved that there is yet a field of work for the sailing vessel, and five and six-masted wooden schooners and steel sailing vessels are being constructed to meet the new requirements, and doubtless to prove, in their way,

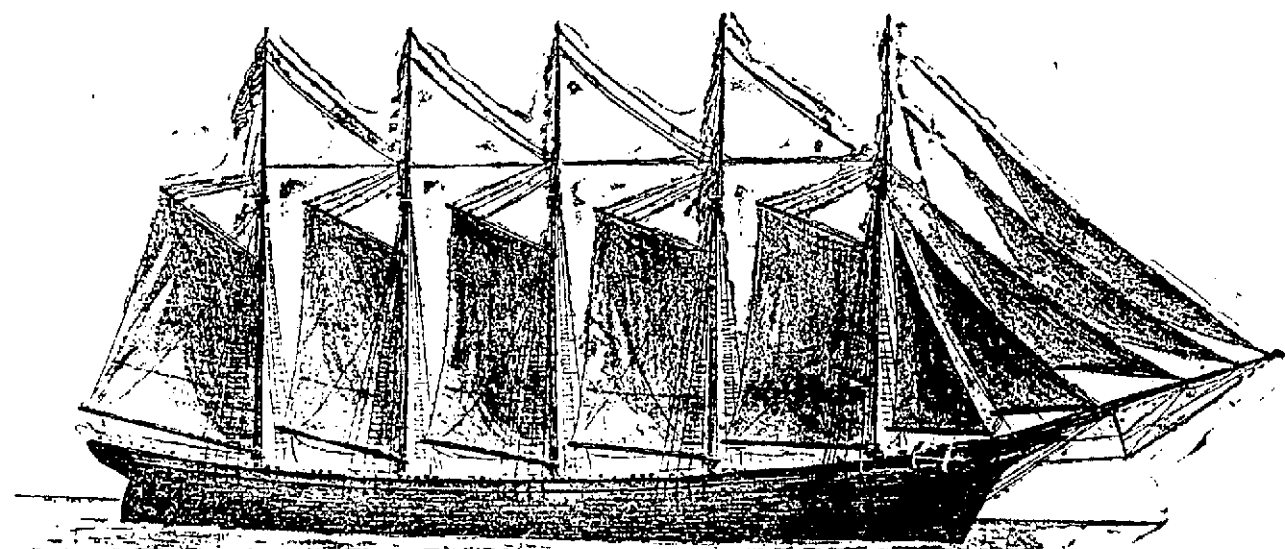
ters on this side of the Atlantic. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1899, Bath built more merchant tonnage than any other customs district in the United States, and moreover she built more tonnage of this character than was turned out in any entire State of the Union, save Maine. Only three districts in the United States turned out more than 20,000 tons. The showing is as follows: Bath, 43 vessels, aggregating 46,633 tons; Philadelphia, 37 vessels, aggregating 37,635 tons; Cuyahoga (Cleveland, O.), 13 vessels, aggregating 34,467 tons. Bath is also, in proportion to population, the leading ship-owning city of America, there being 12 tons of shipping per person owned in that city.

ARTHUR SEWALL AND COMPANY.

The steel sailing ships have all been built by the firm of Arthur Sewall & Company, of Bath. The Sewall yard was first established in the first quar-

mentioned. She has a neat sail plan and each of her four masts is 100 feet or over above the main deck. The lower masts and topmasts are of steel in one length. Some of the spars are also of steel, including the three lower yards on each mast. The vessel cost over \$150,000 and is sailed by a captain, four mates, engineer, sail maker, cook, steward, twenty seamen and eight boys—thirty-seven men in all.

The Edward Sewall, the fourth and last of the steel ships to be turned out up to date by the Sewalls, is only slightly larger than the ship Arthur Sewall, just described, but is thus entitled to rank as the largest steel sailing vessel ever built in America. She also is shipentirely rigged and is 355 feet in length, 45 feet beam, 23 feet depth, and 23 feet draught. She is a two-decked vessel with poop and forecabin and two deck houses for the crew and donkey boiler. Her lower mast and topmasts are of steel, each in one piece, and measure 110 feet above deck. The vessel carries a total of thirty-four sails and cost over \$169,070.



FIVE-MASTED SCHOONER HELEN MARTIN. LENGTH, 281 FEET 6 INCHES; BEAM 44 FEET 8 INCHES; DEPTH, 20 FEET 9 INCHES; TONNAGE, 2,265.

quite as successful and profitable as their predecessors.

These new vessels are considerably larger than the clipper ships with which American shipbuilders startled the shipping world about the middle of the century. In fact, most of the steel sailing vessels now being turned out at Bath, Me.—long famous as the home of the clipper ship—are in excess of 350 feet in length, whereas the "Great Republic," the largest of the old clipper ships, was but 325 feet long and carried but 4,000 tons as against 5,000 tons, which is the average capacity of the new vessels. The sailing vessels of recent construction, both wood and steel, have made some wonderful speed records and have easily discounted the performance of that one-time pride of the shipbuilders, the "Red Jacket," which sailed from New York to Melbourne, 12,720 miles, in 69½ days, or the "Sovereign of the Seas," which covered 5,391 miles in 22 days.

FIRST AMERICAN IRON SHIP.

It must not be supposed that the sailing vessel of steel construction, or rather metal construction, is an absolute innovation. Early in 1883 there was launched at the shipyard of John Roach, at Chester, Pa., the "Tillie E. Starbuck," a full rigged iron ship, the first metal sailing ship built in the United States and one of the first turned out anywhere in the world. The "Starbuck" was also the first sailing vessel in the world to carry metal masts. She was 273 feet in length, 42 feet beam, and 26 feet of hold. She was of somewhat over 2,000 tons burden and cost \$150,000. The seaworthiness of the iron sailing ship was early proved by the behavior of the "Starbuck" in a terrific gale around the Falkland Islands, when her iron masts neither broke nor stranded, and the general efficiency of this class of craft is attested by the fact that the vessel in question is to-day trading around the world.

As to whether the lately renewed activity in the construction of sailing vessels is to be permanent or temporary there is a wide divergence of opinion, even among men in the shipping world, and consequently it is equally uncertain whether the steady decrease in the sail tonnage owned in the United States can be stemmed.

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.

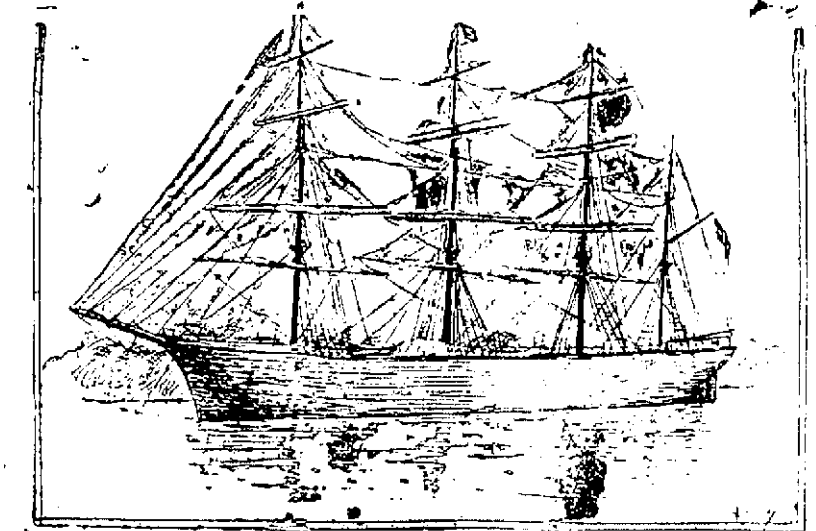
The full meaning of the discovery of new usefulness for sailing vessels is in no wise better attested than by a glance at the condition of the shipbuilding industry on the coast of Maine—long the center of this branch of the industry. Shipyards which had been closed for years have been re-opened during the past twenty-four months and other plants have been improved in equipment and materially enlarged. In 1899 there were completed in Maine yards vessels aggregating almost 75,000 tons burden, but the industry gradually declined until in 1897 the total output was but 5,000 tons. In 1898, however, the revival set in and the year closed with a showing of almost 20,000 tons. The total passed the 50,000 ton mark for the calendar year 1899, and during that year the port of Bath alone turned out almost 40,000 tons.

Indeed, the port of Bath has, since the renewal of activity, regained the first rank among the shipbuilding cen-

ter of this century, and since the launching of the brig "Diana" in 1823 more than a hundred vessels have been turned out. About six years ago the Sewall yard was transformed to a plant for building steel ships, and the "Dirigo," the first vessel of this class which they completed, bore the distinction of being the first steel sailing vessel ever built in America. The steel for this initial vessel was imported from Glasgow, but the material for the later vessels has been secured in America. The "Dirigo" has already made some remarkably speedy voyages.

The steel sailing ships "Erskine M. Phelps," "Arthur Sewall" and "Edward Sewall," which followed the "Dirigo" from the yard of Sewall & Company are each upward of 3,000 net tons burden. In general design all three are practical duplicates. The "Arthur Sewall" may be taken as a fair example. She is 354 feet in length over all, 45 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold. When loaded she draws about 22½ feet of water. The whole construction of the vessel is strong and rigid, and she will fully meet the requirements of any of the classification societies. She is a two-decked vessel, and both the lower and main decks are continuous, extending throughout the entire length of the vessel. The main deck is plated throughout, and the lower deck for about 200 feet amidships.

Two commodious steel deck houses are provided. One is 46 feet in length.



EDWARD SEWALL—LARGEST STEEL SAILING SHIP BUILT IN AMERICA.

and the other 26 feet, whereas each has a width of 18 feet. In the former deck is located forward, are the crew's quarters, consisting of twenty berths, the galley, engine and boiler room and coal bunker. The other deck house, located amidship, contains six rooms for the petty officers and a carpenter's shop. In the poop, aft, is a large, handsomely furnished cabin for the captain. Here, also, is the dining room, and adjoining it the main saloon, opening off the main hallway also are the officers' staterooms and lavatories and bathrooms. On the poop deck above is still another house, with accommodations for several passengers. The Arthur Sewall will carry 5,000 tons dead weight on the draught above

FIVE-MASTED SCHOONERS.

The wooden sailing craft have in their recent increases in size kept pace with the development which has characterized their steel prototypes. When it was proposed to build a five-masted schooner as a successor to the three and four-masted craft which had been in service for many years previous to 1898, the suggestion was laughed at in many quarters. Nevertheless five-masted vessels were constructed and proved a success. The same prophecies of failure greeted the plan, later, to construct a six-masted schooner, but the fall of 1900 will see the entrance into commission of the first latter class of carrier.

The pioneer five-masted schooner was the Nathaniel T. Palmer. She is 285 feet in length, 44 feet beam and 22 feet deep, and spreads 10,000 yards of canvas. A vessel which, when she went into commission early in 1899, was the largest fore and aft schooner ever constructed for ocean service, was the five-masted craft constructed by H. M. Bean, of Camden, Me., for Capt. J. G. Crowley, of Taunton, Mass. A number of capitalists are interested in the speedy decline, if not the total disappearance of wooden sailing vessels have had some difficulty in reconciling with their theories the fact that such men as Henry W. Cramp, of the large Philadelphia shipbuilding firm, are among those who have put money in this and similar ventures.

The five-masted schooner construct-

SIX-MASTED SCHOONERS.

The five-masted had scarcely been completed ere Captain Crowley opened negotiations with Mr. Bean for the construction of a six-masted schooner, and work on this monster craft was commenced in the autumn of 1899. The vessel, which will cost when completed \$100,000 and will have a capacity for carrying 5,000 tons of cargo, will be ready to enter service late in the summer of 1900. The huge schooner is 330 feet in length, 48 feet beam, 22 feet depth of hold, and will draw 24 feet of water when loaded. Her lower masts of Oregon pine are each 116 feet long, and her topmasts are each 58 feet in length. Wire rigging will be used exclusively, and four commodious houses are provided on deck. The pumps of the vessel are capable of throwing 1,000 gallons of water per minute, and the chains and anchors are exactly the same size as those placed on the new battleship Kearsarge.

THE CHESAPEAKE.

Perhaps the subject of the new era dawning for American sailing craft should not be dismissed without a word regarding the increased attention which the Navy Department is devoting to training ships. The remodeling of the Hartford has lately attracted considerable attention, but of far greater moment is the new training ship Chesapeake, lately completed at the yard of the Bath Iron Works, at Bath, Me. The Chesapeake is the first sheathed vessel built in this country, and the only sailing vessel which has been built for the United States Navy since the sixties. The ship, which is full-rigged, is 225 feet in length, 37 feet beam, has three decks and 16½ feet draught, and 1,200 tons displacement. She will spread 20,000 square feet of canvas.

FIXING PUNCHBOWL.

Streets on the Slopes Being Repaired By Territory.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless states that the Street Department is repairing the streets along the Punchbowl slopes in a systematic manner and that the streets which have been complained of the most—Kinau, Punchbowl and Miller—will receive attention.

The men are now working up School street and will come into Kinau street shortly, thence down Miller street, and make them passable for stormy days.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so had have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled. There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T."

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

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Balances.

Brix
Sacharometers.

Soxhlet-
Extraction-
Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

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CHEMICALS

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HONOLULU.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice-President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

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Judd Building, Fort Street.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.

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Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,
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The Latest
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Direct From the Factory for

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SATIN PERSIENNE.....35c yd.
ORGANDIES35c yd.
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HAWAII AS IT IS NOW

What Philadelphian Says
About Islands.

PRAISES OUR INSTITUTIONS

Climate Described as Delightful and
the Push of the People
Noted.

The following is from the Philadelphia Record and is written by the paper's special correspondent who was here until recently:

HONOLULU, Oct. 11.—"There is no municipal government in Honolulu and never has been," said Governor Sanford B. Dole, "but in all probability municipal corporations will be granted in the near future by the Territorial Legislature. The citizens of Honolulu are already considering this matter, and studying the question—discussing it publicly, and seeking to form public opinion in the direction of this possible municipal system. This system will be so framed that it will provide for not only the cities, but the towns and villages as well.

UP-TO-DATE IN MANY THINGS.

"While we have not the municipal form of government we have the conditions and many of the modern equipments—indeed, in many things we are right up to date. During the last two years we have expended about \$20,000 on public grounds, most of which has been within the capital city; over \$62,000 for a well-equipped fire department; \$31,000 for maintaining water works systems in Honolulu, Wailuku, Kahului, Hilo, Laupahoehoe, and Koloa; more than \$51,000 for roads, bridges and public works in general; and about \$20,000 for maintaining two electric light plants.

"Our public health department is one of the best equipped and administered in the world. This, as you probably are aware, is due to the large number of lepers which we have to care for. Just for one item of segregation, support and treatment of lepers there was appropriated \$180,000 for the last two years, while, for the maintenance of the balance of the department, more than \$300,000 more was provided.

EDUCATION'S GREAT WORK.

"One of the prides of our island home is our public school system. The sum of \$620,000 was appropriated for the department of public instruction for the past two years. Education has wrought a great work among these simple island people. One of the early missionaries was instrumental in starting a public school which was the beginning of our present perfected system.

"When the Sandwich Islands Mission commenced its operation in 1820, nothing like education was known in the islands. The vernacular tongue had not even been reduced to a written language. At the present time it is rare to find a native Hawaiian who cannot read and write his native language. And there is a rapid change going on, but without retrogression. It consists of a rapid advance towards an equally universal command of English by the native people.

"Fully 20,000 pupils were enrolled in the public schools of the islands for the last fiscal or school year, of which about 7000 were native Hawaiians, 4000 Portuguese, 3000 part Hawaiians and the balance was made up of Chinese, Japanese, Americans, Germans, British, Scandinavian, and a few other foreigners. The average annual salaries of men are \$745.50, of women, \$551.80; of all teachers, \$631.80.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

"Education is compulsory as to schools in general, and, with one or two exceptions, is free as to public schools. The law requires that every child from 5 to 15 years of age, inclusive, shall attend either a public or a private school taught in English. Special police, called 'truancy officers,' are appointed in every district, to enforce the compulsory attendance clause. When schools were first started as State institutions, they were taught in the Hawaiian language. English was introduced as the foreign population increased. When, in the course of time, the better classes of Hawaiians manifested a desire for English instruction, English schools were instituted in localities upon the request of a certain number of the residents. Aid from the public treasury to sectarian schools is prohibited. Select schools, where tuition fees are charged, are permitted in the State system, and, as a matter of fact, exist in a group centering in the Honolulu High School.

HONOLULU A JOY OF THE EARTH.

"Honolulu is not only the capital, but the commercial metropolis of Hawaii. It is 'beautiful for situation,' and, ever since overtaken by civilization has been steadily advancing toward being 'the joy of the whole earth.' A large portion of the area within the city limits is on rather low land, and includes the business quarter and a considerable portion of the residential district.

"There are one hundred and fifty-nine miles of street within the city limits, which are under the superintendence of a competent road supervisor. The streets are of an average width of fifty feet, and for the most part, made of macadam or telford. It is enough to say, with regard to the character of the streets, that there are few stretches of them whereupon bicycle riding is not agreeable.

THE TROLLEY IS COMING

"Thorough street construction has fairly kept pace with rapid expansion of the built-up bounds of the city for the past ten or twelve years. In the older portions of the town the streets are narrow, and in places crooked, but in the newer parts they are laid off mostly at right angles, exceptions being in hilly sections. We have had horse cars for over ten years, which have just been superseded by the electric trolley.

There are several public squares, the principal ones being Thomas square, named after Admiral Thomas, of the British navy, who restored the Hawaiian flag to that spot in 1843. Emma square, after the late Queen Emma; Makiki recreation ground, which is a reservation for field sports and a few other squares, which are merely bare spots. Concerts are given regularly in the public squares.

IMPETUS TO HOME BUILDERS

"Within the short range of memory, the residence quarters of Honolulu were confined almost exclusively to the lower portions of the city. Latterly the white families and the better class of the Hawaiians have been pushing their way back to the slopes of Punchbowl. Eight or ten years ago two things started to give an impetus to home building by individuals. One was the laying out of building lots on government lands in the environs and selling them by public auction. The other thing was the starting of a building and loan association by a number of enterprising young men, most of them living upon moderate salaries and week's or even day's wages.

"These two factors have completely revolutionized the aspect of Honolulu as viewed from both mountain and sea. They have also upset the proportion between landlords and tenants. It might be safe to say that there are a hundred and fifty independent home-owners in Honolulu today where there were not more than ten a dozen years ago.

GREAT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"The public buildings are as numerous as will be found in any city of its size in the States, the most imposing of which is the Executive building, completed in 1883 at an expense of \$340,000. We have hospitals, public libraries, churches, an opera house, Masonic temple, besides the other public buildings so common to the modern city.

"Next in importance to the capital is the town of Hilo, commonly called 'the ambitious city.' It has elements that assure its increasing greatness in the future. It has a population of about 12,000. Its streets are lighted by electricity. It has a library and reading room, a volunteer fire department, paid police force, and efficient water works system, newspapers, fraternal societies, improvements associations and a telephone exchange, having connection with all parts of the island.

REVOLUTIONARY ROAD BUILDING.

"Road extension on the islands, within a few years past, has wrought revolutionary changes in methods of communication and transportation. Mark Twain's lugubrious tales of spiced woe about his hiring of horses, when he was here in the sixties, would, if written today, be fiction uncounted with truth. For, although the saddle is the only recourse for a limited range of adventurous exploration, there is available, at every starting point, a revised edition of animal from the 'Sooner' class that was Hobson's choice for the reformed pilot of the journey from one island to another, he occupied, when trying to sleep, a rude bunk in a little schooner. Now, however, he would find a comfortable stateroom in a modern steamer. So would he be able now, for the principal routes inland, to ride in a four-wheel coach or a licensed hackney carriage, with fixed and mud rain fere, instead of having to huddle with an uncomfortable freebooter for a four-pillared bundle of bones to rack him from place to place."

IT WAS NOT HIS FAULT.

The man who sits down to his supper and refuses to eat it is not likely to rise in the esteem of his wife or of his cook. Excellent cooks have thrown up their situations, and gone off in a huff simply because the master of the house has casually remarked that there was a trifle too much salt in the soup.

Nevertheless, Mr. John Bennett, according to his own story, failed to get any satisfaction out of his meals for several years. Yet nobody complained of him, because it was not his fault. He would not have dreaded the coming of a meal time, as he actually did dread it, had he possessed the power to choose his own feelings.

But alas! a deaf man may love music, or a blind one long vainly for the sight of remembered colors.

"From 1884 to 1889," said Mr. Bennett, "I was a helpless victim of that tormenting and incorrigible complaint—indigestion. How it came on me at the outset I cannot say. It is like waking up in the night and finding a thief in your house. How he got in you may never exactly discover—not even by the aid of the police.

"What I do know is, that it annihilated my appetite and spoiled my comfort. The little I did worry down often came up again—undigested, and consequently of no advantage to me.

"In fact, I dreaded the coming of meal time and wished it were possible to get along without eating. But this is the horror of chronic dyspepsia—that one must eat in order to live, and that existence under such circumstances is scarcely worth having.

"During all those years—about fifteen of them—I never knew what it was to be well. Of all the medicines I resorted to, and they comprised almost everything, I heard of that had the slightest hope in it, none did me any good, that is, none went to the bottom of my trouble. Any weary and hapless dyspeptic will understand what I mean.

"Some time in 1899 (just ten years ago now), I bought a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup of Mr. Sept. Powell, the chemist here in Paddington. He has been long in business in this place, and can be trusted to recommend only what is good in his line.

"I used only that and the result of my using this medicine was far beyond my hopes or dreams. Before I had finished the first bottle I was better, and after taking the Syrup a few weeks longer I was cured. Yes, and really cured, for never since then has a sign of my old trouble shown itself.

"What I think of Mother Seigel's Syrup may be inferred," John Bennett, 48 Regg Street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W., August 20th, 1899.

STOCKS ARE GOING UP

Reactionary Market After
the Election.

ALL BROKERS ARE BUSY

Anticipation of a McKinley Victory
Also Helps the Upward
Tendency.

The stock market is booming. Since the election stocks are climbing upward and the brokers have their hands full.

The cause for this strong tone may be considered merely a reaction from a dead market prior to the election and the fear that an irresponsible legislature would be elected, which would create laws inimical to the financial interests of the islands.

The Independent compose the majority of the Legislature, but it is generally conceded they are in the main good men who can be relied upon to do nothing rash. The election of seven Republican senators from the entire island group will sustain the Governor's veto to any undesirable legislation that might creep in. This reasoning has been general in financial circles.

Everybody believes the election of McKinley is a foregone conclusion and are buying up stocks on that assurance instead of waiting until after the steamer arrives next Saturday with the news of the results of the Presidential election. It is stated positively that after the news is received stocks will go up with a jump.

The brokers have big orders for stocks. The only stock that has not had any remarkable jump is Oohala which is still strong at 15 bid.

Among the stocks to take the rise in the market are Ewa from 27 to sales at 27½, and now held at 28½; Oahu from 147½ to sales at 157½, the stock now being held at 160; Wailuku from 112½ to a bid of 116 for 100 shares on yesterday's exchange.

Pioneer is firm at 150 bid, not being offered at less than 155.

Kahuku is 23 bid and 23½ asked; Kihai is selling at 13½, fifty shares going at that figure yesterday. This is a rise of six points in the last week.

Oahu, assessable, since B. F. Dillingham's return with orders from the Coast, has jumped from 2 to 2½. Ewa has also advanced \$1. The other stocks are practically not affected yet, although they are firm at present quotations.

There is a demand for Oahu Railway stock, it having advanced from 160 to 165 during the past two or three days. The proposed payment of 1 per cent a month on the stock has run the quotation upward.

Those who have followed the daily trend of stocks for the past month or two, know that they were greatly surprised. Now the figures have gone up in the face of the fact that the banks are not loaning any money, and will probably not do so until after the taxes are all paid in to the Government. These are delinquent after tomorrow. Brokers believe the banks will commence to loosen up somewhat.

Labor prospects have a brighter aspect, and the hope for new labor, and white labor at that, will have a good effect on the market.

BRING MARKS OF BOXER'S HATRED

Quong Tsin Lands From China
With an Ugly Scar on
His Face.

A Chinese, who some time ago left Honolulu for the Celestial Empire, the land of his birth, returned to Honolulu yesterday on the Doric, bearing on his countenance marks of his recent experiences with the Boxers in his own country.

Quong Tsin was educated as a Christian in the Hawaiian Islands and, when he went back to his own country, tried his Christianity on his Chinese friends. The experiment didn't work, however, for the unfortunate Tsin returns to Hawaii with the scar of an ugly sword-cut that extends from the roots of his hair to the dimple in the middle of his chin.

Tsin is at present on Quarantine Island with a number of other Orientals who arrived on the Doric. He explained that while visiting relatives near Peking he was engaged in a fight with the Boxers and that he received the sword-cut while helping to defend his Christian friends.

THE JUDGE WOULD HAVE STAYED

Before a Salt Lake Justice of the peace a young man was tried on a charge of gambling. The evidence was conclusive and a fine was imposed and paid. The court then adjourned, but the defendant stopped behind. He said to the Judge: "I want to tell you how this happened. The cop told us if we didn't stop playing he'd run us in. Well, we were playing a jack pot. I had an ace, three queens and a king before the draw. I discarded the ace and king and drew another queen. There were good hands out against me, and they tried to bluff me out, and I stayed with them. Now what I want to know is what you would have done in a case like that?" "Stayed with them if the gallowes had been in sight," cried the excited Judge. "Why, in the name of common sense, was not that evidence brought out at the trial?"—San Francisco Wave.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "I cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

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